

# ARMY



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### THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

THE Fortification Bill, after many hair-breadth escapes, has at last got safely through Congress. It has frequently been announced as "killed," and really seemed both dead and buried. We ourselves distinctly remember writing its obituary. But it came to life again, and refused to be counted among the missing. No less than four times, both in Committee and in the House, was the motion made to strike out all after the enacting clause. Twice these motions were carried; and twice the bill was resurrected—the other mortal blows aimed at it need not be recited. After all, the original bill cannot be said to exist any longer, so utterly changed is it by excisions and amendments. For example, the whole appropriation is cut down a half by an amendment prohibiting more than half the amount to be expended during the coming year. More than ever, therefore, are we convinced that the objections to this bill were not so much to its details, as to a doubt about the system of fortifications necessary for the country.

The revolution which has been wrought in coast defence by the introduction of Monitor vessels has very much unsettled public opinion with regard to the value of forts. In England, the merits of the latter as protections for harbors is, of course, a subject of even graver discussion than with us, because England has a powerful maritime rival within a few leagues—within less than a day's sail; a rival possessing an armed navy with which she might perhaps successfully attack even such harbors as Plymouth or Portsmouth. When the famous project of building forts of masonry at Spithead came up, a grand investigation of the relative value of forts and armed ships for coast defence also took place. The Defence Commissioners examined a large number of experts, artillerymen and engineers, upon the general question, and, with extraordinary unanimity, they agreed on the great superiority of armed ships over forts. Among the evidence offered was a very clear statement by the well-known Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER, C. B., an officer of the Royal Marine Artillery, on the difficulty of striking moving objects, and the advantage of the mobility of floating defences. In the letter which embodied his views on this subject, he pointed out that a good artilleryman, firing at an object moving toward him at an unknown distance, would wait until the range was so reduced as to permit his watching the direction and effect of his fire. Still more necessary would this delay be, to insure the penetration of the projectile, when firing against iron-sided ships. "Picking up the range by trial-shots when firing to seaward," he declared to be no easy matter; the reason being that, from the rear of the gun, it is very difficult to form an approximation of the distance at which the shot falls short of, or passes beyond, the object.

A ship steaming past a battery may be considered as moving along the tangent of an arc, to which her shortest distance from the battery is the radius, any other distance being the measure of the secant of the angle which her course subtends; so that the artilleryman, in

laying his gun, has not only to allow for the time taken by the projectile in its passage through the air before it reaches an object which is moving at a rapid but an unknown rate, but to alter his elevation at each round so as to allow for a variable increase of range. Skill and constant practice may enable him to do this, but he will always have the mortification of knowing that, except when the ship is actually abreast of the battery, the shot must strike her at an angle which will become more and more oblique until its power of penetration is entirely destroyed.

With respect to the vertical fire from mortars against a small object, at a long range, even if immovable, the same officer declared its success to be mere chance, dependent upon the number of shells thrown within a given area. Hence, as the size of this area would be proportioned to the length of the range, the more distant the object the greater number of shells must be thrown to hit the mark. Of course, setting the object in motion lessens greatly the chance of hitting it. Besides, as to vertical fire, any naval operations against the enemy within the area likely to be exposed to its effects would be "out of the question." A still more potent consideration in distant horizontal firing is, that, in any but exceptional atmospheric conditions, it is impossible to keep up a rapid continuous fire from a battery against a distant object, whether the battery be casemated or not. The reason given is one familiar to all our own officers; that the smoke will surely cloak the field of fire. "At Kinburn," says Colonel ALEXANDER, "I happened to be in a line-of-battle ship anchored within 1,200 yards of an open battery from which a well-sustained fire was kept up for some time; but not a shot struck us, and I could attribute it to no other cause. It was most certainly from the ship having been so completely enveloped in smoke that the battery received so little injury in return. Had the duel been quietly fought out with single guns, much more harm would have been done on both sides." The testimony of Captain C. P. COLES corroborates this point. Being asked by the Commissioners whether he, as a sailor, denied that a fixed fort can hit, at any range, a movable object, however circumscribed that may be, he answered, that it might be hit once or twice, from the first guns, though it was very uncertain, particularly in a three-tier fort; "for you would not see the ship at all after firing a few rounds, the fort being perfectly enveloped in its own smoke."

In fine, not to go further into detail, the officer we first quoted held it as a prime advantage of iron ships over the most perfect plan of fortifications possible to devise, that, when the enemy appears, he can be met at such a distance that not a shot will be thrown away. "What," he asks, in conclusion, "will be the use of security, if, while we enjoy it under the shelter of our forts, the enemy might amuse himself by capturing, within sight of our strongholds, every stray ship he came across? The admirably-contrived forts upon which we have spent so many millions, and the hundreds of skilled artillerymen imprisoned within their walls, could not save us from such a humiliation. I believe that the strength of England must be made to rest on the number and strength of her iron ships." The bold conclusion here expressed is something which we Americans can comprehend, from our experience between 1861 and 1867; and we shall applaud the recommendation that the "formidable guns which science is about to give us" shall be mainly mounted in floating defences, so that the enemy can be "met at such a distance" that not a shot will be lost. It would be easy to go through all the interesting and important evidence contained

in the bulky reports of the Defence Commission; but we have preferred rather to take the evidence of a single good authority as illustration of the rest.

The conclusions reached by this famous inquiry (which resulted, as is well known, in the abandonment of the proposed forts at Spithead) have been established, with us, by the closer logic of actual experiment in prolonged war. We will not rehearse our familiar naval experiences at New Orleans, Mobile, Fort Fisher, Fort Henry, Vicksburg, and the other scenes of naval triumph. In former articles, we have sufficiently set forth the teachings of these events; and, in citing now transatlantic discussions of the same question, we merely supplement, or clinch, our own experience. We believe that the fort, properly constructed, situated and armed, and properly supported by other means of defence, must still play a considerable rôle. But the English seem to regard the sphere of fixed forts with even less favor than we. They very properly cannot endure the notion of obstructing valuable harbors, and hold for an axiom what is unquestionably true, that no fixed fort, whatever its size or strength, can prevent the passage of iron-plated ships through a clear channel.

It being clear, then, that fixed fortifications must play a subordinate and auxiliary part hereafter to floating iron forts, it was not to be expected that mere general appropriations of large sums to be laid out on the former would meet immediate favor. It would be advisable first to ascertain what the relative importance of the various methods of defence shall be assumed to be. Next, in the case of any particular harbor, the question may be asked, precisely what will put it in a condition of complete impregnability to a foreign fleet. That ascertained, the appropriation to carry on the work can be safely made. Or, if only an approximation be possible, in the present state of public finances, at least this sum can be distributed judiciously in the ratio of the required means of defence, or else devoted to the most important.

FROM the orders published by General AUGUR, commanding Department of the Platte, which we print elsewhere, it will be seen that active preparations are being made in that department for a campaign against the Indians in the Spring. It is to be hoped that the war against these savages will be short, sharp and decisive, and that they may be made to feel the power of the General Government in a manner that they will not shortly forget. There are in the Army a number of officers who are thoroughly educated Indian fighters, and if they are properly furnished with men and the matériel of war there is a fair prospect that the Indian war which is now impending will be the last large expedition which it will be necessary to wage against the hostile tribes which inhabit the Plains.

General CONNOR, of California, by the activity with which he fought them, made a great reputation for himself as an Indian fighter, and even now his name is sufficient to carry terror to the wigwam of many a red-skin.

There is but little doubt that the Indian has been badly treated and wronged, but the brutal and savage manner in which he has attempted to avenge himself and which has scattered the graves of murdered emigrants along the wagon roads which traverse the prairies of the Far West, calls for a swift and bitter retribution.

## THE ARMY.

GENERAL Orders No. 9, from Headquarters Department of the East, publishes the proceedings of a General Court-martial, which convened at New York City, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General G. Loomis, Colonel U. S. A., was President, in the cause of First Lieutenant J. W. MAC MURRAY, First U. S. Artillery. Lieutenant MAC MURRAY was charged with "Disobedience of orders," "Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications under these charges allege that Lieutenant MAC MURRAY refused to obey an order from Brevet Brigadier-General VODDES, commanding First U. S. Artillery, detailing a private in his battery, for duty at Regimental Headquarters. Lieutenant MAC MURRAY having been found guilty on each of the three charges was sentenced "To be reprimanded in orders by the General commanding the Department, and to be suspended from rank and command for four months, and to be kept within the limits of the post where his company may be serving during the period of his suspension." Major-General MEADE, commanding Department of the East, makes the following remarks on the case:

The foregoing proceedings, findings and sentence are approved; but in as much as an error of form was committed at these Headquarters in approving the detail of Private KELLY, and as the record does not show that Lieutenant MAC MURRAY was fully advised by the Regimental Commander that the sanction of the Department Commander had been obtained, so much of the sentence as requires Lieutenant MAC MURRAY to be suspended from rank and command is remitted, in the belief that his conduct did not arise from any intention to disobey orders, but from a mistaken view of his rights as a subordinate. The position assumed by Lieutenant MAC MURRAY, that the detail should be made by orders from Department Headquarters, or by the expressed approval of Regimental Orders by the Department Commander, is held to be correct. The errors he committed were—First, Cavilling at the implied authority contained in the endorsement on the order from Regimental Headquarters. Secondly, In refusing to obey the order of his superior, the Colonel commanding his regiment, and questioning in advance his authority to issue it. The discipline of the service, and the efficiency of military command, would be at an end if subordinates were authorized to refuse obedience till they were clearly satisfied of the authority of their superiors. The responsibility of refusing obedience to an order from a superior is a very grave one, and an officer assuming it must prepare himself for the consequences if he commit an error. The ignorance and inexperience of Lieutenant MAC MURRAY, the belief that he has been badly advised, together with the irregularity at these Headquarters already mentioned, combine to authorize a mitigation of his sentence; but it is hoped the lesson will not be lost on him; and the Major-General Commanding takes this occasion to urge on officers similarly situated the expediency and safety of prompt obedience to all orders from superiors, with recourse to protests and appeals to common superiors afterward.

The following circular letter has been issued from the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of the Platte.

The General Commanding observes, from the monthly inspection reports, that there is, at many of the posts in the Department, a neglect of theoretical and practical instruction in the Tactics and Regulations, and that the frequent reading of the Articles of War in the several commands is neglected.

He directs that, in future, except when circumstances make it impossible (which will be noted on the Inspection reports), theoretical instruction in the Tactics, in the important parts of Army Regulations, and in the requirements of duty in the service generally, is not to be omitted. For this purpose the officers should be assembled by the commanding officer, and the non-commissioned officers, and some of the more intelligent privates of each company, by the company commander, at least once a week; oftener during the Winter, when there is little other instruction possible.

Practical instruction in the Tactics should be given when at all practicable.

He directs, that the Articles of War be read to the various commands at least once a month, until all the men are familiar with them, after which a longer interval may elapse between the readings.

He also calls attention of all commanding officers to the fact that nearly all the soldiers of the Army are at this time, recruits, and that a large proportion of the officers are new to the service, and trusts that no effort will be wanting in every command, to put both officers and men in the highest state of instruction, discipline and efficiency.

BREVET Major-General AUGER, Commanding the Department of the Platte, on the 12th ult., issued the following order:

The necessities of this Department requiring that the troops therein should act almost entirely as *light troops*, the attention of commanding officers is directed to the importance of having their commands thoroughly instructed in this branch of their duties. Whenever the weather renders it possible, the troops should be out at least twice each day, and taught their drill as skirmishers—and particularly in a thorough knowledge of the peculiarities and capacities of their new arms, and in the readiest way of loading and firing them effectually.

They should, too, receive such instruction in the bayonet exercise as will enable them to rely confidently upon that weapon in an emergency.

In the cavalry, both horses and riders should be made familiar with the use of fire-arms and sabres, with riders mounted.

In both arms there should be frequent exercise in target firing. A liberal but judicious expenditure of cartridges will be authorized for this purpose. Uniform targets should be provided for each company, and the company, with all its officers, should go out at specified times for practice, and a full report of result be made to the commanding officer of post or regiment, who will make public announcement after each practice, of which company made the best firing, and the name of the best shot in each company—noting same on his next tri-monthly report. And in every other way that may suggest itself, will commanding officers endeavor to stimulate a rapid improvement in this most essential part of a soldier's instruction.

Commanding officers are to bear in mind that the larger number, both of their officers and men, are unacquainted with service in the Indian country, and they should seize every opportunity to instruct them in its requirements, and in the peculiarities of savage warfare—the stratagems and wiles of the Indians, and how to meet or avoid them—how to guard a train, en route or in park—the picketing and guarding of animals, and as far as possible to make them familiar with the country, and the nature of the duties they will most likely be called upon to perform.

In a brief season, instruction and practice must give place to realities, and the Commanding General confidently trusts that every officer will devote all his time and attention to getting his command fully prepared to meet them.

Commanding officers will hereafter note on their tri-monthly returns the number of target drills had during the preceding ten days—the number of cartridges expended—the number of the latter that failed to explode, with the names of their manufacturer, and generally any defect of arm and ammunition.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. STEELE, commanding Department of the Columbia, on January 1st, issued the following order:

The Major-General commanding is pleased to announce the gallantry displayed by Captain JOHN H. WALKER, Second battalion Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, who on the 31st of October, with a party of soldiers and citizens from Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, started in pursuit of a gang of Piutes, which had visited and robbed his granary the night before; and on the following morning, leaving the main body of his detachment at the entrance of Trout Creek Canon, Captain WALKER, Private ROBINSON, Company H, First Cavalry, Messrs. DRAKE, REID, and GRIFFITH (the last two employees in the Quartermaster's Department), advanced into the canon, and after proceeding three miles, came upon a band of about thirty well armed Indians, which they at once attacked. After the first fire eleven of the savages, yelling hideously, charged upon the little party; but four of their number having been stretched dead upon the ground, and three others wounded, they hurriedly retreated, leaving all their stolen and other property.

The conduct of Lieutenant H. B. OATMAN, and his detachment of Company I, First Oregon Infantry, with three Klamath Indians from Fort Klamath, in conjunction with a small detachment of troops from Camp Bidwell, Cal., under Lieutenant SMALL, First U. S. Cavalry, who, on the 26th of October, in the vicinity of Lake Abert, attacked and completely routed a band of Snakes, numbering seventy strong, is most worthy of commendation. In this engagement, lasting three hours, fourteen savages were killed, more than twenty wounded, and fifteen lodges, together with Winter's supplies for a hundred men, were destroyed.

It is also gratifying to the Major-General commanding to again announce the conspicuous gallantry of First Sergeant THOMAS W. CONNOR, of Colonel E. M. BAKER's Company (I), First U. S. Cavalry, and his brave detachment of nineteen men, who, on the 3d day of December, after a march of about ninety miles in 72 hours, overtook and attacked a band of nineteen well-mounted and well-armed Indians, which had captured a pack train in the vicinity of Camp Watson, killing fourteen, capturing five (women and children) of their number, eleven horses, seventeen mules, and destroying all their provisions. Great praise is due Colonel BAKER for his constant activity in discovering the whereabouts of his enemy, and the promptness and energy with which he pursues and routs him.

BREVET Major-General J. C. ROBINSON, commanding Department of the South, on the 20th ult. issued the following order:

The civil authorities of North Carolina and South Carolina being unable to capture or disperse the bands of outlaws calling themselves "Regulators," who are reported as engaged in robbing and murdering freedmen, and in committing depredations and outrages upon the persons and property of well-disposed citizens, all commanding officers of posts within this department are directed to use every means at their disposal to rid the country of these banditti. Whenever reports of outrages are received, parties will be sent in pursuit of these "Regulators," and when resistance to arrest is made, they will be treated as "guerrillas" and summarily punished. All prisoners so arrested will be held in military confinement and the case reported to these headquarters.

BREVET Major-General D. H. RUCKER, Acting Quartermaster-General, on the 22nd inst. issued the following order (General Orders No. 9):

By authority of the Secretary of War the military rates prescribed by the circular of the Quartermaster-General of May 1, 1862, will cease to apply in settlement for railroad transportation services rendered after the first day of March, 1867.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department are informed that unless a more favorable special arrangement can be made with the railroad companies, separately or in conjunction, either for fixed periods or in each case as it arises, settlement may be made at the rates of the public tariff at date of service of the railroad company or railroad line performing the transportation.

Officers paying railroad transportation accounts will be careful to provide themselves with authentic and official copies of the tariffs of the railroads performing the services in force at the dates of service.

The forms of transportation orders and of bills of lading now in use, or as they may be modified by the revised regulations of the Quartermaster's Department, will be adhered to, and also the Government classification of stores and general method of settlement of accounts, until further orders.

The restrictions hitherto existing upon payments to railroads which have received grants of land from the Government are still in force.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE on the 25th ult. published the following circular:

The following extract of a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, informing the Department Commander that Second Lieutenant J. W. GODMAN, Sixth United States Infantry, deserted the service January 8, 1867, while on detached service at Charleston, S. C., taking with him, it is supposed, *fifteen hundred dollars*, Government funds, is published for the information and guidance of officers in this command. Should the person named be arrested by any officer in this department, a report of the arrest will immediately be made to these headquarters, whence the necessary instructions relative to the case will be issued:

I have the honor to request that you take measures to secure his (Lieutenant Godman's) apprehension as a deserter, if possible, should he pass through your command.

THE Paymaster-General on the 21st ult., issued the following order:

The action of the Court of Claims allowing difference in pay to officers for their servants between May 1, 1861, and March 3, 1865, is not final. Should it be decided that the Department is to act on this class of claims, the public will be advised through the press. Until then no claim will be entertained.

It is well to state in connection with the above that the proper accounting officer, whose decision on this subject the Court of Claims has overruled, has ordered an appeal to be taken to the Supreme Court.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE, commanding Department, has issued the following order:

It having been decided, on papers submitted from these Headquarters containing an inquiry as to whether post or other separate commanders were competent, under the provisions of General Orders No. 5, of 1866, from the War Department (as stated in paragraph 1, under the heading "Inspection of property for condemnation"), to inspect public property with a view to its condemnation, that the selection of an inspector is left discretionary with the department commander, inspections for the purpose above indicated will not in future be made by post or other commanders (except in the case of perishable articles requiring the immediate action of an inspector), unless they are specially instructed to that effect from department headquarters.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. STEELE, commanding Department of the Columbia, has issued the following order:

No civilian will hereafter be employed in any capacity in this Department, without permission from these Headquarters, or higher authority; and the requirements of the following extract from an endorsement by the Commissary General of Subsistence, on an application to employ civilian aid in the Subsistence Department at a Military Post, will apply to the other Staff Departments of this command. "If good clerks cannot be found among the troops, good apt men should be selected and taught, as the hire of civilian clerks, etc., for the posts occupied by troops must cease as far and as soon as practicable, and the pressure to that end must be unremitting."

UNDER the Act of July 28, 1866, enlisted men who were discharged before the expiration of term of enlistment by reason of promotion are expressly excluded by the rules of the Secretary of War, to whom the duty was assigned by the law itself of making regulations in regard to the additional bounty therein authorized.

THE disregard of the requirements of paragraph 451 of the Revised Regulations of the Army (relative to the mode of forwarding official correspondence), by many officers in the Department of the East, has made it necessary for Major-General MEADE to invite special attention to its provisions and to exact a more strict compliance therewith.

THE enlistment of Indian scouts, as authorized by law, is progressing rapidly at Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., Department of the Arkansas, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. WILLIAMS, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.

THE Headquarters Nineteenth Infantry have been transferred from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith. Lieutenant-Colonel DELANCY FLOYD-JONES, Nineteenth Infantry, is to command the post at Fort Smith.

RECRUITS for the Tenth U. S. Colored Cavalry are being rapidly enlisted by Lieutenant W. J. PATTERSON, Fifth Artillery, Commissary of Musters for the Department of the Arkansas.

THE post at Jacksonport, Arkansas, has been broken up. Company A, Twenty-eighth Infantry, takes post at Batesville, Arkansas, Brevet Major L. T. MORRIS commanding.

THE Commanding General Department of California has been ordered to send Companies I and K, Twenty-third Infantry, to Benicia Barracks, California.

## THE TRIAL OF THE DUNDERBERG.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was chosen for the occasion of a trial trip of the iron-clad *Dunderberg*. The vessel is still in the hands of Mr. Wess, her builder; though we believe she has been accepted by the Government. The contract for the vessel named \$1,250,000 as the price, but the high wages paid in Government yards, and the general increase which resulted, and the unexpected advance in the price of material in the last years of the war, have made the real cost of the ship much greater than the sum named. We understand that Mr. Wess obtained the permission of the Navy Department to take back the vessel by repaying the sums advanced with interest, and upon this he opened negotiations in Europe for her sale. This was accomplished without difficulty at a price said to be \$3,000,000. At this stage of affairs an official note was received from Washington saying that the *Dunderberg* would not be allowed to go out of the country. As the matter stands at present there is no certainty that the constructor will receive even the money he has spent.

The object of the trial was to test the vessel herself as to handiness, stability, and the quality of her machinery, and also to try the experiment of working 11 and 15-inch guns in broadside. A former trial in the harbor had been perfectly satisfactory, but the ship had never seen rough water, and at that time the guns were not on board. This season was selected in the hope of finding a rough sea, which would give value to the performances of the vessel and of the guns. As she is the largest broadside iron-clad ever seen on this side of the ocean, the trip had unusual interest; and, if the daily papers are to be believed, one of the members of the Naval Commission, who, perhaps, is a strong advocate of the Monitor system, took the precaution of insuring his life immediately upon receiving his orders. We are happy to say that this valuable safeguard remains in his hands for use in future trial trips.

The dock was cleared about noon, and the intention was to proceed to sea at once, but there was found to be considerable swell on the bar, and it was thought best to wait for the high tide in the evening. Some trials of speed were made, and the men who had been taken from the Ordnance Department at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and were not accustomed to train together, were practised with the guns.

During the night a run was made to about fifty miles south of Sandy Hook, and next morning the Highlands of Nereid were in sight, and the ship was steaming homeward. Immediately after breakfast the trials with the guns began. There were two 11 inch guns in the broadside, and two more in the bow and stern, and two 15-inch guns both mounted in broadside. The latter had the Exoskor carriage, and the former had the ordinary wood carriage, with some temporary modifications, which made their working rather more laborious than usual. They were swung by a tongue after the manner of howitzers, and were run in and out by rope tackling. The sea unfortunately proved to be quite smooth, and only by putting the ship in the trough could nine or ten degrees roll be obtained. The guns were repeatedly fired at seven or eight degrees of elevation, and in nearly every respect worked well. The 15-inch guns, which were in broadside, weighing nearly twenty tons each, were mounted on the new wrought-iron broadside carriage, invented by Captain Ericsson. In many respects these carriages are duplicates of those used in the Monitors during the war, the chief difference being the use of a rotary compressor and new training gear. The peculiarity of this compressor is, that the force applied to the handle which runs the gun in and out, is transmitted through these rotary friction plates, which are on the main axle which gears into the carriage. Hence, by dropping a pawl the carriage is locked, and can only be moved by overcoming the friction between the circular steel plates and wooden blocks which, form the rotary compressor already alluded to. A similar carriage had previously been severely tested by the Ordnance Department of the Navy, on a scow anchored off Sandy Hook with sea enough on to show that the carriage had perfect control over the 15-inch gun. We noticed that these carriages were covered with white lead and tallow, and had been properly cleaned for the trial. They worked well, however, except a little initial stiffness, notwithstanding a gun had never been fired on them before; and we understand, the authorities have pronounced them a perfect success.

The 11-inch guns, which weigh only seven tons, were managed more easily, but they also had more men at the tackle—three or four times as many as were at the crank of the heavier guns. They were fired quite rapidly, but the superiority of Captain Ericsson's carriage was quite apparent in the neater gear, the smaller number of men, and the less noise and crowding which it permits. The compressors of the 11-inch guns did not work so well in all cases, and the breechings were frequently taut; but they had not been used before, and will doubtless improve with service.

The charges were 16 pounds of powder, and a shot of 170 or a shell of 130 pounds weight, for the 11-inch gun; and 35 and 40 pounds of powder, with a shot of 440 or a shell of 330 pounds weight, for the 15-inch. Five rounds were fired from each gun at all elevations within the limits of the roll.

The effects of this fire were very slight, both in the case-mate and out of it. The concussion did not seem to be increased by reverberation from the sides, though they slope inward, in a way that would seem likely to convey the shock to persons standing on the deck above. A locked door was forced open in the ward-room, and a half-inch board or two were started on deck, just over one of the guns. But in firing the aft 11-inch, the muzzle projected over a grated hatchway on which a light wood cover in two pieces was thrown, and confined by small ropes hastily tied on, and the concussion was not great enough to throw off the cover.

As has been said, the roll was not enough to furnish a crucial test of the behavior of such heavy guns in a strong sea, but from what was seen, the impression among the ordnance officers present was decidedly that they could be worked in any sea that would permit the ports to be opened.

The engines proved themselves to be possessed of good qualities. The great cylinders have no work to do but turn the screw, and the result of this arrangement was an instant obedience of the propeller to the hand of the engineer, which spoke well for the behavior of the vessel in manœuvring. The air and water-pumps, blowers and circulators, all have separate engines, which are supplied with steam from the main boilers, or from donkey boilers.

Mr. Wess hoped to get seventy revolutions out of his engines, but during the trial, the highest number counted was forty-nine. The average performance of the engine cannot be given until the official report appears. But the following are a few notes taken at different times in the engine-room. It should be remarked that the conditions of pressure, vacuum, etc., were continually varied for experiment:

Revolutions.	Pressure.	Vacuum.
32	11	23
26-27	15	24
46-49-50	16	26
40-44	18	26

The machinery worked with extreme smoothness up to forty revolutions, occasionally going as high as forty-eight. The journals, with one exception, were perfectly cool throughout the trial, and the amount of oil used was reported to be one barrel. The exception was one of the crank pins, which showed a tendency to heat on the first trial. The maker was unwilling to cut up the journal by trying a higher speed, and no trouble was experienced with that part until the last run, when a man was stationed to keep it constantly oiled.

Fifty-seven out of the sixty furnace fires were used, and made plenty of steam to run the vessel at a higher speed if the journal had permitted. Only sixty tons of coal were used in twenty-four hours, the furnace doors being open a great part of the time. The vacuum was at first 22-24 inches, but soon worked up to 25 inches and more, where it remained during the second day of the trial. The pressure was usually about thirteen to fourteen pounds; the rate of the boilers being twenty-five pounds when desired. The cut off was 20 inches on a stroke of 45 inches. The temperature in the furnace-room was estimated at 80 degrees.

The vessel has a rudder of the ordinary construction, aft of the screw, and an extra balanced rudder of smaller size, and placed forward of and over the propeller. The aft rudder was used throughout the trip and proved to be amply sufficient. The vessel, indeed, minded her helm perfectly. A number of half turns were made in the harbor in about 5 minutes 40 seconds by the compass, the ship swinging round in six minutes from the time the order was given. Outside the Bar and south of the Highlands a complete circle was made with the aft rudder in 12 minutes 30 seconds; the first half being accomplished in 5 minutes 30 seconds. The circle was a mile and a half in diameter, equal to about twenty times the vessel's length. Another half circle was turned at the same time with both rudders in 5 minutes 20 seconds.

While outside the Bar the speed was tried with the patent log which showed 10.2 knots, the propeller making at the time about forty revolutions. The six-mile reach between the forts at the Narrows and Castle William was twice run; the first time in 30 minutes, and the second time in 30 minutes 12 seconds. When the engines were running at their highest rate the speed was estimated at about twelve and a half knots.

The trial on the whole was extremely satisfactory, and though nothing can be confidently predicated of the extreme working limit of the engines, they will undoubtedly run higher than they did at any time during the trial, when they have had more use. According to the *Engineering* of February 8th, the only screw vessels in the British

Navy which can steam 14 knots are the *Achilles*, *Agincourt*, *Bellerophon*, *Minotaur*, and *Warrior*, and no others; so that even if the *Dunderberg* reaches no higher working standard than her best performance during the late trip, she will still stand in good company. But that she will do better, and even reach 14 knots, is not at all improbable.

The *Dunderberg* has no stoppers in her parts, the experience on the *New Ironsides* not being favorable to them. But there does not seem to be any reason why the Monitor port stopper, which has proved itself unexceptionable, should not be used in such ports as those of the *Dunderberg*.

The Navy Commission attending the trial was composed of Captain A. M. PENNOCK, Commander D. B. HARMONY; Chief Engineers W. W. W. WOOD, E. FITHIAN, and J. H. LONG; Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. S. PEARCE; and Ordnance Officers Captain J. R. M. MURPHY, Lieutenant WILLIAM P. BUCKNER, and Mr. J. D. BRANDT, Chief Clerk of the Ordnance Bureau at Washington.

The vessel was out about 29 hours. The weather was fine and cold until the end of the trip, when a snow squall came up, in which she had to return from the Narrows.

## IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GENERAL THOMAS.

On the 9th ultimo, Brevet Major-General William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General Thomas, addressed the following letter to Charles H. Smith, Mayor of Rome, Ga., and the members of the Council of that city:

GENTLEMEN: The Major-General Commanding the Department directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ult., addressed to Brevet Major-General Davis Tillson, commanding Sub-district of Georgia, giving statement of facts and circumstances which caused the arrest of certain citizens of Rome, Ga., for being concerned in the display of the flag of the late Southern Confederacy in that city, and asking that justice may be done and the prisoners released.

In your letter you state that no disrespect was intended to the United States Government by the exhibition of the Confederate flag, and that the parties who displayed it, have accepted in good faith the present status of affairs, and do acknowledge the jurisdiction of the United States Government, etc.

If that is the case it can only be supposed, presuming that they possess ordinary intelligence, that they misunderstand the present status of affairs, which is, that the Rebellion has been decided to be a huge crime, embodying all the crimes of the decalogue, and that it has been conquered and disarmed, and that its very name and emblems are hateful to the people of the United States, and he must be indeed obtuse who expects, without offence, to parade before the eyes of loyal people that which they execrate, and their abhorrence of which they have expressed in the most emphatic language in which it is possible for a great nation to utter its sentiments.

It is pretended by certain newspapers that because no order had been issued from these Headquarters that the flag of the Confederacy was not to be seen, the light, the citizens were not warned that it would be a treasonable act.

This excuse is too puerile to answer, and unworthy of a schoolboy even. The young men arrested, as well as other citizens of the South, know well enough what is right and what is wrong in such matters, without waiting to be guided by orders especially naming and prohibiting displays honoring treason, and of course, contemning loyalty. Were they so stupid as not to possess such innate sense of propriety, the order from these Headquarters forbidding a Rebel glorification over the remains of the Rebel Brigadier-General Hanson should have been a sufficient warning that such performances would not be tolerated.

The sole cause of this and similar offences lies in the fact that certain citizens of Rome, and a portion of the people of the States lately in rebellion, do not and have not accepted the situation, and that is, that the late civil war was a rebellion, and history will so record it. Those engaged in it are and will be pronounced rebels; rebellion implies treason; and treason is a crime, and a heinous one too, and deserving of punishment; and that traitors have not been punished is owing to the magnanimity of the conquerors. With too many of the people of the South, the late civil war is called a revolution, rebels are called "Confederates," loyalists to the whole country are called d-d Yankees and traitors, and over the whole great crime with its accursed record of slaughtered heroes, patriots murdered because of their true-hearted love of country, widowed wives and orphaned children, and prisoners of war slain amid such horrors as find no parallel in the history of the world, they are trying to throw the gloss of respectability, and thrusting with contumely and derision from their society the men and women who would not join hands with them in the work of ruining their country. Everywhere in the States lately in rebellion, treason is respectable and loyalty odious. This, the people of the United States, who ended the Rebellion and saved the country, will not permit, and all attempts to maintain this unnatural order of things will be met by decided disapproval.

As, however, it is pretended by the friends of the citizens arrested that they were so innocent as not to know that it was wrong for paroled prisoners and unpunished traitors to glory in their shame, and flaunt the symbol of their crime in the face of the country, they will be released from confinement with the understanding that no act of treason will be passed unnoticed when detected, and may they and others, who think like them, profit by the lesson they have received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,  
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., and A. A. G.

## THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

The discovery of Surratt among the Papal Zouaves has drawn considerable attention to this body of men. The following description of the corps is given by a correspondent of the *Boston Post*:

Among all the subjects that have lately attracted the popular attention and exercised the inventive genius and nimble pens of newspaper correspondents at Rome, the Papal Zouaves have received a conspicuous place. This prominence has been increased in America in consequence of Surratt's enlistment in this corps, and now from this fact, as well as from their connection with the Pope, the Zouaves are about as well known as any military body existing in Europe. I say well known, but I used the words inadvertently. If I had said notorious, I should have come nearer the truth, for in spite of the avalanche of pens, ink and paper that have been used to describe them and then let loose upon the world, most people have very little idea of their actual condition. On all subjects connected with the Roman question, as is the case with most religious matters, few people are found to occupy a neutral position. Every man takes a decided stand upon one side or the other, and he who is not with the Papacy is against it, as in the earliest days of the Church. In consequence of this the Zouaves have been represented by one party as the refuse of humanity "tattered prodigals, slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth, and such as indeed were never soldiers." Others have portrayed them as a noble body of men, rich and of high descent, cultivated, intelligent, and gentlemanly, who have thrown away golden opportunities to rally round the Pope and lend their aid to his sinking throne. Neither of these voices is correct, and, as is usual, the truth lies part way between them. The appearance of many of these Zouaves is against them, and one might easily infer that they are all that the enemies of the Papacy style them. I refer to those from Belgium and Holland, most of whom came from the humblest walks of life. Their features are dull and heavy, their language is coarse, and their manners uncouth. Many of them have really a brutal aspect. The work required of them is very hard, and it would need almost the strength and endurance of an ox to perform it. They are always to be seen here on guard at their various stations night and day, or carrying baskets heavily laden with wood, charcoal, meat, or other articles of military necessity, through the black and muddy streets. Their dress is a jacket of gray cloth, trimmed with red, a pair of very large and baggy trousers of the same material, long leggings of yellow leather, white gaiters buttoning close to the ankle, and stout shoes. They also wear a red sash of woollen round the waist and a sabre. Their heads are covered with a flat cap with a broad visor, such as the French call a *kepi*, and their necks are bare, and that so low as to expose quite a large part of their breasts. They wear no stockings, at least with the exception of those who have the means to pay for such a luxury out of their own pockets. In cold or stormy weather they are provided with a short cloak with broad sleeves and a thick hood to protect the head when necessary. Beside the sword, they carry a musket with a sabre-bayonet. This accoutrement, though neither so neat or effective as that of the French soldiers, is yet comfortable, and has a certain picturesque and enlivening appearance in the gloomy streets of Rome that is by no means unpleasant, in spite of the despotic ideas and disheartening thoughts which it suggests.

The pay of the privates is three *soldi* per day, which is equivalent to three cents in our currency. Their rations consist of a kind of vegetable soup, potatoes, plain beef and bread. All these are often of indifferent quality, and they have neither wine nor tobacco, nor any of those little comforts which other European governments frequently provide to alleviate the hardships of a soldier's life. It will thus be seen that the bed of glory which Pius Ninth offers his warriors is rather scanty in its proportions, and not filled with the choicest eider-down. The Zouaves now number somewhat more than two thousand, and the Pope is said to be desirous of increasing them to seven thousand, but is prevented by want of funds. At present they are all in Rome, with the exception of a few companies, and this is because they are more to be depended upon than any other troops in the Papal States. Whatever else may be said of them, they are devoted to the Pope, and cannot be bribed or corrupted, as might be the case with the native soldiers. The Romans dislike them and avoid them, and do not frequent the *cafés* where they appear; and yet I think they do not fear them as much as the troops of the line, who, in case of an outbreak, would be very likely to make common cause with the ruffians, banditti, and brigands whom the Pope and the ex-King of Naples have gathered about them in the city, and who are eager to answer any signal for plunder and outrage. It is this class of people that are dreaded more than any others by the artists and resident foreigners here, and it may be said with truth, by the citizens themselves. If the Zouaves do not protect them from this mob of ungovernable marauders, there is no power that can.

Since I have seen more of the Zouaves and had some opportunities of talking with them, I have changed my opinion of them in certain respects, and would at least desire to do credit to the motives that brought them here. They are invariably earnest in their faith, and good Catholics. Some of them, in their dogged obstinacy and indomitable zeal, remind me of Balfour of Burley and the old Covenanters of his day. Many of them are narrow minded and ignorant. Probably most of them are so. All are bigoted and unwilling to listen for a moment to liberal arguments. They follow the papal furrow with their noses and think it heresy to look up. Their fathers have gone on in the same narrow trench for ages, and this is a sufficient reason for them to do the same. They are as thoroughly devoted to the Pope as eastern priests to their idol. They will suffer in his service what they would never undergo in that of any other, and without a murmur. There is a blind and fanatical zeal which thinks not of any obstacle. A few weeks ago several hundred of these men marched into Rome across the Campagna. It was shortly before the French evacuation. The way was dusty and the weather hot. They walked twenty miles and looked greatly exhausted.

They were led past their quarters at the Castle of St. Angelo to the great square in front of St. Peter's (about half a mile distant) that they might receive the Pope's blessing. They were kept waiting there for a full hour by my watch, before his Holiness condescended to grant them an ecclesiastical review; then he merely drove by them in his scarlet coach, thrusting forth his arms covered with rich lace, and twiddling out a benediction from the window, as if he were trying to talk the deaf and dumb alphabet. But his soldiers did not murmur, there in the burning sun, hot, thirsty and tired; they fell upon their knees and received the blessing with reverence and thankfulness. "The hungry sheep looked up but were not fed." Like Oliver Twist, they would have gladly asked for more, scanty and distasteful as it seemed to other spectators.

I have known of Zouaves walking for hours and hours with their stockingless feet and rough shoes till their feet were covered with blisters, and yet on they went, and never stopped till the intensity of their pain had become deadened and their sensation nerves callous. These were Flemish and Dutch peasants. Another one, a Canadian, and a nephew of the Bishop of Montreal, told me he had marched till the blood reached through the leather of his shoes, while in the Abruzzi mountains. Last August the Duke de Blacas, an Italian nobleman of great wealth, died in the military hospital at the papal fortress on a hard mattress between a Belgian peasant and a French day-laborer. He was the owner of that great and valuable museum which the English Government has lately purchased for the British museum. With his last breath he confessed his sins and met his end with the thought that he had done only his duty. He was a private, and stood side by side with the Duc de Chevreuse, a Frenchman, inheriting a proud name and long lineage. In the ranks, or serving as officers, are two sons of General Neil, so well known in the war of 1857 by his bravery and talents, and also two grandsons of Villefl, prime minister of France in the time of Charles the Tenth. These serve shoulder to shoulder with men of the lowest condition in life, and do the same laborious and distasteful work with them.

From this fact, that all the officers and many of the privates are men of wealth and position in society, it happens that both of these classes associate on equal terms. I see every evening at the *Café di Roma*, groups of officers and men eating and drinking together on the most intimate and familiar terms. This could not well take place in any other army than one brought together in the peculiar way that this has been. It is only the Zouaves of wealth that resort there, though, for they who are driven to live on their income of three cents a day, have but little to spend for wine, coffee and cigars. Notwithstanding all that has been said against them, I have always found them civil and courteous in their demeanor, and more so than any of the other soldiers were, with the exception of the Antibe Legion. They are always kind to the Romans themselves, though they are aware that they are not popular, and I have heard of few instances of any incivility on their part. And yet one of them was assassinated in the Corso last night. He was tapped on the shoulder and turned his head to answer the salute. He thus exposed his neck on the other side, and a knife was driven into it, causing instant death. The motive of this was probably private revenge.

Stupid and ill-favored as the lower ranks of these troops are—and many of the Hollanders and Belgians are extremely repulsive in their personal appearance—they yet invariably have a certain politeness of manner, which has some effect in toning down their disagreeable features. They are not such men as a gentleman would care to associate with, and still one can easily see that they do the best they know to make up for their deficiencies of breeding and education. In any other body of men thus constituted, the difficulties of their management would be insuperable, and the natural jealousies and quarrels that would spring up by reason of the existing social differences would suffice to destroy all *esprit de corps*, and prevent any efficiency. But the strength of their religious feelings is enough to obviate all difficulties of this nature, and I should judge, so far as my own observation goes, that almost every man had enlisted from devotion to the Pope, and is willing to suffer anything in his behalf.

It has been said that fifteen languages are spoken in this corps, but this is an exaggeration designed only for those who read newspapers, and comes from those vast and varied resources of misinformation which every correspondent has at his command. Many of the men are French, many come from Holland and Belgium. There are a large number of Germans, a moderate number of Swiss, and also of Italians. There are, perhaps, ten English, and two, or perchance, three Americans. Nine or ten come from Spain, and these are, as far as I can learn, the only nations represented at present. Seven different tongues, at most, are all that are ever used. Their colonel is a Swiss, the second in command an Italian, and their major is a Frenchman. With so many discordant elements, it is somewhat remarkable that the regiment is kept in such good working order, even after making a large allowance for their extraordinary religious zeal.

THE *San Francisco Bulletin* notices and commends the recent negotiation for an island in the Mediterranean. It thinks, however, that the Government should not forget its interests in the Pacific. It says that "no great sagacity is needed to foresee the immense trade that is to grow up between the Pacific States and the Orient, including that which has already begun with the British Colonies lying to the south of Asia. Government should prepare for the protection and facilitation of this trade in time. A wise and comprehensive policy on this score will make of the exterior maritime strength of the Republic one of the toughest bonds of future union."

COMPANIES A, D, H, I and K, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, sailed for the Department of the South, February 26th. Company A will be stationed at Smithville, and Companies D, H, I and K at Fort Fisher, N. C. The remaining companies will sail as soon as the steamer *Flambeau* returns from Fort Fisher.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE FEBRUARY 19, 1867.

FEBRUARY 19, 1867.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted to Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Ois, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted to Second Lieutenant William P. Schall, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 20, January 31, 1867, from Headquarters, Department of the Tennessee, is hereby extended thirty days.

Colonel E. S. Parker, Aide-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief, will report to Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, for temporary special duty, upon the completion of which he will rejoin Headquarters Armies of the U. S.

Permission to delay complying with the order to proceed to join his regiment at Jacksboro, Texas, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Harry E. Scott, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, for thirty days.

FEBRUARY 20.—So much of Special Orders No. 63, February 5, 1867, from this office, as relieved Brevet Colonel John Moore, Surgeon, from duty at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, and assigned him to duty at Governor's Island, New York Harbor (temporarily), during the absence of Brevet Brigadier-General J. B. Brown, Surgeon, President Army Medical Examining Board, now in session at New York City, is hereby revoked, and the following substituted:

Brevet Colonel John Moore, Surgeon, in addition to his present duties, is hereby assigned to duty at Governor's Island, New York Harbor (temporarily), during the absence of Brevet Brigadier-General J. B. Brown, Surgeon, President Army Medical Examining Board, now in session at New York City, with station while acting under the provisions of this order, in New York City.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Augustus Funk, Forty-first U. S. Infantry (colored.)

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles F. Robe, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in the Special Orders No. 17, January 26, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Potomac, is hereby extended ten days.

FEBRUARY 21.—In addition to his present duties, First Lieutenant George Shorkley, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby detailed on recruiting service for the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry (colored), and will report by letter to Brevet Major-General Hazen, commanding regiment, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for instructions.

The Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific is hereby authorized to retain Captain C. A. Whittier, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, on his present duties until he is able to detail an available officer to relieve him.

Permission to delay reporting to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for thirty days, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant M. M. Wheeler, Eighth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Henry E. Alvord, Tenth U. S. Cavalry (colored.)

FEBRUARY 22.—Leave of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Brevet Major A. R. Benedict, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

FEBRUARY 23.—Permission to delay joining his regiment until May 1, 1867, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel W. H. Sidell, Tenth United States Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. McAllister, Ordnance Department, in Special Orders No. 32, January 19, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended fifteen days.

FEBRUARY 25.—Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James M. Lee, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored.)

Permission to delay reporting for duty for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Robert S. Oliver, Eighth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay compliance with the order to join his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Myron J. Amick, Tenth U. S. Cavalry (colored), for fifteen days.

First Lieutenant Lucius H. Warren, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored), will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the Gulf. Permission to delay en route thirty days is hereby granted him.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1867. }  
General Orders No. 10.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General, or received at this office during the week ending February 23, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) D. H. RUCKER,  
Acting Quartermaster-General.

Brevet Major-General U. S. A. Captain T. J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster, will at once repair to San Francisco, California, and report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, President of Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 6, January 4, 1867. S. O. No. 82, A. G. O. February 16, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. E. Clary, Assistant Quartermaster-General, will proceed at once to Boston, Massachusetts, and relieve Brevet Major J. W. McKim, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, of his duties and all public property in his possession, reporting on his arrival at that post by letter to the Commanding General and the Chief Quartermaster Department of the East. Major McKim, upon being thus relieved will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further orders.

Brevet Brigadier-General S. B. Holabird, Deputy Quartermaster-General, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department, relieving Brevet Colonel J. G. Chandler, Assistant Quartermaster, of his present duties. Colonel Chandler, upon being thus relieved, will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty. S. O. No. 91, A. G. O. February 21, 1867.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, and especially such as relate to the movements of vessels and officers.

The steamer *Reinas* was at Rio de Janeiro, January 24; all on board were well.

REAR-ADMIRAL H. H. Bell, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, was at Hong Kong, China, on the 27th December last.

The Navy Department has received information of the death of Surgeon S. W. Kellog, Fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic Squadron, which took place suddenly on January 7th.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Fleming, commanding the *Probecot*, was at St. Thomas, West Indies, on February 12. He reports the death of Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon T. K. Chandler of that vessel, of yellow fever.

A MEMORIAL to Congress is now being circulated, asking that the widow of the late Commander James H. Ward, U. S. N., may receive the benefits of the improvements upon the naval gun carriage originated by that officer.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. W. Godon, commanding South Atlantic Squadron, was at Montevideo, January 10. The steamers *Mohican*, *Shamokin*, *Nipic* and *Kansas* were at that port; the latter-named vessel was to sail on the 11th of that month for the coast of Africa. The health of the squadron was good.

A DETACHMENT of U. S. Marines, under the command of Lieutenant H. C. Cochran, U. S. Marine Corps, arrived at the New York Navy-yard on last Saturday, about midnight. They were transferred from the Philadelphia Barracks to relieve others intended for service at sea, and on Southern stations.

The Senate Naval Committee have reported favorably on the nominations of several officers of the Marine Corps to brevets, for gallant and meritorious services. These nominations will, doubtless, be confirmed as soon as reached in Executive Session; as also the nominations of Commodores Engle and Ringgold to be Rear-Admirals, and Captain Gillis to be Commodore on the retired list.

PRIVATE advices from the *Canandaigua*, at Villa Franca, January 29th, state that she had just returned from a cruise to Civita Vecchia, Malta, and Bastia in Corsica, meeting screw steamer *Colorado*, flagship of the European squadron, at Villa Franca. It was understood that the *Colorado* would soon proceed to Port Mahon, whence the volunteer officers would leave for home in ship *Guard*. All were well at Villa Franca.

REVENUE MARINE.—The Revenue steamer *Mahoning*, Captain J. A. Webster, jun., of the Portland Station, has lately returned from a cruise in search of the dismantled packet ship *Becaria*, last seen about latitude 39 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude 68 degrees west. After keeping the sea for seven days, experiencing two severe gales, and very boisterous southwesterly weather generally, and steaming nearly one thousand miles, she was compelled to return to port for coal. No tidings of the missing vessel were to be obtained within longitude 62 degrees west, latitude 40 degrees north, in which locality the prevailing winds since her disaster might have been expected to place her. The *Mahoning* immediately resumes her winter cruising for relief to distressed vessels.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Commander G. H. Cooper, commanding the *Winoski*, dated 15th of February, reporting his arrival at Havana, Cuba, from a cruise around the Island of Cuba, having visited on the south side the ports of Cienfuegos, Trinidad and Santiago de Cuba; on the north side, Nuevitas, Remedios, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas and Bahia Honda. The object of this cruise was to ascertain whether the reports that had been in circulation for several months past, regarding the landing of negroes, were true. He states that nearly fifteen thousand Chinamen have been landed there during 1866, who were sent directly to the plantations, which has in a great measure done away with slave labor. In nearly every port one or more Spanish war vessels were seen coming in, or on the eve of sailing, which are used on the coast to guard against this traffic. He was intending to sail in about a week for Key West, to coal and obtain provisions.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Callao, under date of January 27, 1867, says:

A Court-martial is now in session here to try ex-Admiral Montre, and several other late officials in the Peruvian Naval service, for disobedience of orders, and refusal to acknowledge Admiral Tucker, late Admiral in the so-called Southern Confederate navy, as Admiral of the allied fleets of Chili and Peru.

On the 15th instant, the United States steamer *Wateres*, Commodore Paulding, came off the dry dock, having been undergoing a thorough cleaning of bottom, and on the following day made a trial trip to Chorillan, some nine miles south of Callao. In entering Callao bay, upon her return, and while running at the rate of eleven knots per hour, she collided with her British Majesty's screw sloop *Columbine*, Commander Ward, striking the latter vessel on the starboard quarter, carrying away a considerable portion of her bulwarks, hammock nettings and gig davits. The damage is estimated at about five hundred dollars. The *Wateres* was uninjured. The accident was caused by the breaking of the signal cord leading to the engine room. It is understood that Commander Ward not only exonerates Commodore Paulding from all blame, but declines either to prefer any charges against the latter or to receive any compensation for the injury to his vessel.

CAPTAIN J. R. Goldsborough, commanding the steamer *Shenandoah*, under date of January 1st, reports his arrival at Singapore. While at Calcutta, three of the crew died of choleraic diarrhoea. After leaving the river no new cases presented themselves. On the 18th of December she sailed from Calcutta for Penang, where she arrived on the 29th of that month, sailing on the following day for Singapore, from which port she intended sailing on the 8th or 10th of January for Hong Kong, under instruction from the squadron commander, Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell. He

was to touch at Bangkok, Siam, Comdove and Sargan, French settlements in Cochinchina. There having been no United States vessel at Calcutta during the past twenty-five years, the appearance of the *Shenandoah* in that city was proudly and warmly welcomed by the Americans resident there, and their friends, the enthusiasm being shared in by the civil and military authorities, and inhabitants of the place, from the time of her arrival until her departure. When the *Shenandoah* arrived, the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor of Calcutta were absent, but returned before her departure, when Captain Goldsborough, in company with our Consul-General and several of his officers, paid them an official visit, and were warmly received. A few days after this they both returned the visit, and on the occasion of Sir John Lawrence, Governor-General and Viceroy of India, coming on board, the yards were manned, marine guard paraded, all the officers in full uniform ranged upon the quarter-deck, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired, the same ceremony being observed upon his leaving the ship. Captain Goldsborough ordered national salutes to be fired at Penang and Singapore, immediately upon the arrival of the *Shenandoah*, which were promptly returned, gun for gun, at both places. Our Consul at Singapore visited the ship the day after her arrival, and was received with the honor due to his position.

## THIRD U. S. CAVALRY.

The following is a roster of the commissioned officers of the Third regiment U. S. Cavalry, with the stations of Companies, etc., January 31, 1867:

Colonel Wm. N. Grier, Brevet Brigadier-General (F. and S.), Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service.

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin S. Roberts, Brevet Brigadier-General, on eight months leave of absence.

Majors—Charles J. Whiting, Fort Marcy, New Mexico, commanding regiment. Jas. B. McIntyre, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, en route to New Mexico, not joined since promotion.

First Lieutenants—Alexander Sutorius, Fort Marcy, New Mexico, regimental adjutant. Charles Meinhold, Brevet Captain, Fort Craig, New Mexico, regimental Quartermaster, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Craig, New Mexico. Peter B. Vroom Fort Marcy, New Mexico, regimental Commissary of Subsistence.

Company A—Captain William Hawley, Fort Marcy, New Mexico, commanding company. First Lieutenant George O. McMallin, Brevet Captain, Fort Marcy, New Mexico. Second Lieutenant Charles H. Smith, not joined since appointment.

Company B—Captain George W. Howland, Brevet Major, Baltimore, Md., on recruiting service. First Lieutenant Richard Wall, Fort Craig, New Mexico, commanding company. Second Lieutenant John C. Thompson, Fort Craig, New Mexico, with company.

Company C—Captain Frederick Van Vleit, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, New York City, recruiting service. First Lieutenant William J. Cain, Brevet Captain, Albuquerque, New Mexico, commanding company. Second Lieutenant, vacancy.

Company D—Captain William B. Lane, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Union, New Mexico, commanding company. First Lieutenant William P. Bainbridge, Fort Union, New Mexico, with company. Second Lieutenant Joseph Lawson, Albuquerque, New Mexico, on duty with Company C.

Company E—Captain John V. Du Bois, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Sumner, New Mexico, commanding company. First Lieutenant Samuel Hildeburn, Fort Riley, Kansas, on duty with Seventh Cavalry. Second Lieutenant John D. Lee, Fort Sumner, New Mexico, with company.

Company F—Captain, vacancy. First Lieutenant George J. Campbell, near Maxwell's Ranch, New Mexico, commanding company. Second Lieutenant Jas. W. Dixon, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, A. D. C. to General Hancock.

Company G—Captain, vacancy. First Lieutenant Philip K. Thomas, Brevet Captain, en route to New Mexico. Second Lieutenant L. L. Mulford, Fort Bascom, New Mexico, commanding company.

Company H—Captain Frank Stanwood, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, on eight months' leave of absence. First Lieutenant Deane Monahan, Fort Stanton, New Mexico, commanding company. Second Lieutenant Peter G. Van Winkle, Fort Stanton, New Mexico, with company.

Company I—Captain Elisha W. Tarleton, Brevet Major, Fort Sumner, New Mexico, commanding company. First Lieutenant Gerald Russell, Fort Sumner, New Mexico, with company. Second Lieutenant Henry M. Bragg, Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, on duty with Seventh Cavalry.

Company K—Captain Joseph G. Tilford, Brevet Major, Fort Selden, New Mexico, commanding company and post. First Lieutenant Henry Carroll, Los Pinos, New Mexico, A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S. of post. Second Lieutenant L. L. O'Connor, Fort Selden, New Mexico, with company.

Company L—Captain James R. Kembell, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, commanding company. First Lieutenant Francis H. Wilson, Brevet Captain, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S. of post. Second Lieutenant Joseph J. Ennis, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, with company.

Company M—Captain Edward P. Cressay, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Fort Bayard, commanding company. First Lieutenant John Falvey, Fort Bayard, with company. Second Lieutenant Jas. A. Clifford, Fort Bayard, with company.

Headquarters of regiment, with non-commissioned staff and band, at Fort Marcy, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

A few of the captured Austrian guns have been melted down for the purpose of making medals for the Prussian soldiers, and they are said to have turned out to be made of copper and lead instead of the usual gun metal, which is a compound of copper and tin.

## EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED AT HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Special Orders No. 29.—Brevet Captain J. P. Schmidt, Sixth U. S. Infantry, will, in addition to his present duties as recruiting officer for the general service, recruit for the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry (colored), and report to Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, commanding regiment, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for instructions.

The commanding officer of the depot at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, will forward under proper charge to Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, February 20th, 175 recruits for the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and 72 recruits for Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery. In preparing recruits for Battery F, Fifth Artillery, the commanding officer of the depot will select recruits not less than five feet seven inches in height. Colonel Hayden will order the necessary Boards of Inspection on the steamers furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

Special Orders No. 30.—To enable him to comply with paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 75, First Lieutenant Samuel Barr, Fifth U. S. Infantry, with the non-commissioned officers of Company F, Fifth U. S. Infantry, will report to Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, commanding Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for duty, to accompany a detachment of recruits to Thirty-seventh Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon completion of this duty, he will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, for orders.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 75, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., dated February 12, 1867, Colonel Hayden, commanding depot, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, will forward from the disposable recruits under his command, 110 recruits, three drummers and three fifers for the Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth, Ka. The officer in charge of the detachment will be instructed to report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri.

In accordance with paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 72, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., dated February 11, 1867, the commanding officer at Newport Barracks, Ky., will forward under proper charge a detachment of 128 recruits for the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. The officer in charge will report to the Commanding General Department of Dakota, at Fort Snelling.

In compliance with paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., February 16, 1867, the commanding officer at Newport Barracks will select from the disposable recruits at that depot, and forward them to Battery G, Fifth United States Artillery, at Little Rock, Arkansas, 80 recruits, to be not less than five feet seven inches in height.

Captain Charles G. Farrand, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, recruiting officer at Ogdensburg, New York, will, without delay, close his main and branch rendezvous, and report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

Lieutenant Constant Williams, Seventh U. S. Infantry, will, without delay, close his rendezvous at Poughkeepsie, New York, and repair to Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and report to Colonel Hayden, commanding depot.

Captain J. H. Gageley, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, having reported at these Headquarters in compliance with Special Orders No. 45, paragraph 17, A. G. O., C. S., will report without delay to Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, commanding depot, Governor's Island, for duty, to accompany recruits to Fort Monroe. Upon completion of which duty, he will report at these Headquarters.

In accordance with paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, dated Washington, February 15, 1867, the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, will, from his command, furnish a funeral escort to accompany the remains of the late Brevet Major J. F. Calhoun, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., to Rahway, N. J.

Brevet Major S. P. Ferris, Captain Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, will report without delay to Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, commanding Governor's Island, New York Harbor, to conduct recruits to their regiments. Having performed this duty, Brevet Major Ferris will return to his proper station in this city.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate, in response to its resolution of the 14th ult., a communication from A. A. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers, and the report of General NEWTON relative to encroachments in the Harbor of New York. General HUMPHREYS states that in 1856 a commission was instituted, consisting of General PATTEN, late Chief of Engineers; Professor BACHS, of the Coast Survey, and Admiral DAVIS, which fixed the shore lines of New York Harbor, beyond which no obstructions or deposits should be allowed in the waters, particularly insisting on the importance of maintaining, without diminution, the reservoir spaces of the Harbor for the full influx of flood-tide. Their report, though accepted by the State of New York, and though including the New Jersey portion of the shore, has not been accepted by, and is not binding on the latter State. He says, further, that serious encroachments are now in progress from the New Jersey shore, consisting mostly of wharves, wagon roads, and extensions of the shore by driving piles and filling between them, constructions carried on by the New Jersey Central Railroad. He deems these operations injurious to New York Harbor. General NEWTON, in his report, says that the encroachments upon the flats below Jersey City should be vigorously resisted by the Government, if it had the power, and recommends that a line of bulkhead be drawn round the eastern shore of Bergen rock. He declares that "there is no excuse for the cupidity and fatuity of these encroachments." In his latest report, dated January 29, 1867, he suggests that the increase of the city and the crowded state of the docks and wharves at its lower portion "may have the effect of rendering the conversion of the Jersey flats into docks and basins, convenient and desirable to commercial and business interests." He thinks the plan deserves careful consideration, and that possibly such a course might prevent the building of structures prejudicial to the Harbor of New York.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

## SHOULD THE ARMY SUBSIST ITSELF?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The late war has revolutionized many of the established ideas of the service, brought about numerous reforms, no doubt, but also, it is to be feared, abolished many customs which were healthful, and degraded, generally, the standard of soldierly attainment.

One of the phenomena to be observed in this portion of the heritage of the Army is the theory that the military service should be self-supporting. In accordance with this idea troops are everywhere required to erect quarters generally, to procure wood, and an order of recent date requires that, after June next, grain and hay shall be raised, cut, and garnered by the labor of the troops.

In the general policy of enforcing rigid economy in all branches of the service, every officer will heartily concur; further, it is conceded that the requisite supplies of fuel and forage can be procured by the labor of the troops in many, though not in all, cases, at cheaper rates than by purchase, if the cost of maintaining the force employed in performing this labor be excluded, as it usually is, from the calculation. Finally, it will be admitted, that if the United States Government has raised the new regiments and recruited the old ones, for the sole purpose of taking care of themselves comfortably, this end may be economically accomplished in this way—provided always that the officers are practical husbandmen, and will manage the details of their new calling upon strictly economical principles. I may add that it would probably be far more agreeable to a large class of officers to superintend a model farm in time of peace, and live in comfortable quarters upon milk, butter, and honey, than to chase Indians through the passes of snow-clad mountains, with one blanket for a covering, and for rations, jerked beef and "pinola."

It is presumed, however, that Congress did not authorize the maintenance of so large a standing Army for the purpose of solving the economical problem as to whether troops could cultivate successfully public farms, nor as a philanthropic provision for feeding those who are incapable of procuring an independent living from private sources. As officers, we did not, it is to be hoped, enter the Army as objects of charity, but if our monotonous lives are to be spent in simply feeding ourselves, it is scarcely worth while to dignify our commands with the name of an "Army," or characterize our profession as that of a "warrior."

The apparent economy of the policy referred to is deceptive and fallacious. A garrison either has or it has not the time to till fields and harvest crops. If it has not, necessarily its legitimate duties are sacrificed when fields are being cultivated. If it has time, this fact is conclusive evidence that the post is badly located or the garrison too large, and it should be removed, wholly or in part, to a region where there is soldierly duty to perform. If the larger part of an army has nothing else to do than cultivate farms, it is evident enough that the force employed is more than adequate for the military duty assigned to it. The force upon the Pacific coast is not too large if judiciously distributed—not large enough to protect the settlements, as the continual cries from Arizona for help painfully attest; and every garrison has enough to do to accomplish its legitimate objects; but if it had not enough soldierly duty, this would be a sufficient ground for the reduction of the force rather than its diversion from the rôle of an army.

If it be urged that the Army is maintained not only to secure present tranquillity in the Indian country, but also to provide for possible foreign wars in the future, I reply that soldiers can never be educated to the profession of arms so long as their only weapons are ploughs, hoes, and sickles; or if they can be, their education would be much more thorough and efficient and vastly less expensive to the Government if conducted by the practical farmers of the land under their own vines and fig-trees, and with the more beneficent influences of home to make the young generation men as well as ploughboys.

It is not an uncommon thing to find posts in this country where the troops have performed no soldierly duty for months save the mere camp guard, and are to-day as unfit for actual service as the day they enlisted. If a new war should demand an army for immediate service, it could be found of much better quality and fully as well acquainted with its duties among the fields of Ohio, New York, and Illinois, and the hills of New England and Pennsylvania, than in the ranks of an army equipped with agricultural implements, and unused to the rifle or the sabre.

If officers of the Army are to be employed in superintending farms, it would be a wise reform to establish at West Point a chair for the elucidation of agricultural chemistry, horticulture, and the rearing of calves, and abolish the long course of tactical instruction for which they are likely to have little use on the frontier.

If the Army is to be an organization of soldiers, assuredly there should be some opportunity for soldierly instruction and discipline, and its energies should be directed mainly to soldierly achievements. If, on the contrary, the Army is to be a close corporation for the erection of buildings and the supply of the material wants of life, its efficiency as such might be largely increased, and the new system made to remunerate the Government instead of simply feeding its agents. If it be a proper employment for a military force to till fields and meadows, why should we not rear sheep and weave blue cloth, extract the alkali from our ash heaps and boil our own soap, make butter and cheese from our herds of beef cattle, and reduce pigs to candies; turn our workshops into custom manufactories, and our transportation into cheap omnibus lines for the comfort of the public? The present system does too much or far too little. It ruins an army without substituting a profitable corporation; it neither defends the citizen community nor takes its place while defending itself; attempts to cultivate articles which can be procured at reasonable rates in the vicinity of posts, and yet imports at enormous prices such as could be, with equal facility, furnished by the garrison, in short, "strains at a goat and swallows a

camel," for no good purpose except to make a display of apparent but fallacious economy.

This is not written in a spirit of schoolboy criticism or garrulous complaint. The writer has no personal grievances whatever except inaction; but this subject is presumed to be within the range of legitimate and free discussion among officers who have some pride in the profession, and as such, it is hoped it may find a place in the only sheet devoted to the interests of the Army. EQUUS.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, Jan. 20, 1867.

## AN ANECDOTE OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Allow me to submit for your perusal a rather rich incident, occurring in "With General Sheridan in Lee's Last Campaign"—a most entertaining and racy sketch of that ever-memorable campaign, written by one of General Sheridan's staff officers. The scene is laid at Prince Edward C. H., a neat little town, on the Danville and Richmond Road, lying in Sheridan's route to Appomattox C. H.

The General dismounted here, at the fence of a stiff old gentleman, who was sitting on his high piazza, and scowling severely as we rode up. He was the typical Southerner of fifty years; his long gray hair fell over the collar of his coat, behind his ears; he was arrayed in the swallow-tail of a by-gone mode, a buff linen vest, cut low, and nankeen pantaloons springing far over the foot that was nearly encased in morocco slippers; a bristling shirt-frill adorned his bosom, and from the embrace of his wall-like collar, he shot defiant glances at us as we clattered up the walk to his house. Prince Edward C. H. was a stranger to war, and our indignant friend was looking now, for the first time, on the like of us, and certainly, he didn't seem to like our looks. He bowed in a dignified way to the General, who bobbed at him carelessly, and sat down on a step, and drew out his inevitable map, lighted a fresh cigar, and asked our host if any of Lee's troops had been seen about here to-day. "Sir," he answered, "as I can truly say that none have been seen by me, I will say so; but if I had seen any, I should feel it my duty to refuse to reply to your question. I cannot give you any information which might work to the disadvantage of General Lee."

This neat little speech, clothed in unexceptionable diction, which, no doubt, had been awaiting us from the time we tied our horses at the gate, missed fire badly. It was very patriotic, and all that; but the General was not in a humor to chop patriotism just then, so he only gave a soft whistle of surprise, and returned to the attack quite unscathed.

"How far is it to Buffalo River?"

"Sir, I don't know."

"The devil, you don't! How long have you lived here?"

"All my life."

"Very well, sir, its time you did know. Captain, put this gentleman in charge of a guard, and when we move, walk him down to Buffalo River, and show it to him."

And so he was marched off, leaving us a savage glare at parting; and that evening, tramped five miles away from home to look at a river which was as familiar to him as his own family. Doubtless, to this day he regales the neighbors with the story of this insult that was put upon him. Doubtless, too, he considers General Sheridan a perfect gentleman.

I am sure, thousands of your readers will recognize the foregoing as a genuine trait in the character of a soldier who endeared himself to all who had the good luck to serve under him, and who is second to none.

EX-CAVALRYMAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1867.

## AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—A great deal has been said and very little done in regard to the pay of officers of the Army. Having the honor of being one myself, I almost consider it my duty to write a few lines on this important subject, not thinking for a moment that it would influence those (in the least) who have this matter in their hands. If it should, I would be considered a hero, indeed, and would have accomplished more than many other great men. It was either my fortune or misfortune to be stationed on the frontier, and in that part of country where gold prices were quoted, and greenbacks thought but very little of. My pay amounted to \$160 in greenbacks; this money was worth but thirty cents in the dollar; and after deducting my mess-bill, and paying for such little articles as were actually necessary for an officer to have, I was left with little or nothing—generally nothing. At the same place, clerks (citizens) in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments received their pay in gold, or its equivalent in greenbacks. This, indeed, was annoying to us, as it placed them, in one sense of the word (who had but little or no expense), far above us; in fact it appeared as though their services were far more valuable than ours; and I am under the impression that these clerks received one ration a day, in addition to their pay. This, indeed, we considered an imposition, and a matter which the Government should look into. If Congress does not feel it consistent with humanity to increase the pay of those who are in the East, they should at least make some provision for those poor isolated individuals who are serving on the frontier, particularly those who are in Arizona Territory. An officer there must either live like an Indian, or be continually in debt. I think I hear some one say you "might have practised economy;" but before going any further, let me inform my friends that the word "economy" has never reached there, at least it had not when I left; even if it had, how much could an officer save from his pay, greenbacks being worth but thirty cents in the dollar? We who have just shown to the world what a great people we are, should be placed in a position in which we would demand the respect of all, and not have the officers of the United States Army looked upon as a secondary consideration, as I am ashamed to say is the case in some parts of our country. This end can only be accomplished by giving them such compensation as would

equal their position as officers of the Army. Thinking it will be interesting to some, I give below a list of Arizona prices; the following prices are in gold:—Butter, \$2 60 per pound; dried apples, 60 cents per pound; inferior quality of boots, \$16 per pair; white shirts, \$8; white socks \$1 per pair; drawers, \$3; milk, when you can get it, 40 cents a pint. "How."

## RUNNING A FORT IN 1706.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—From the following extract from Ramsey's History of the United States, "running forts" seems to have been an early American idea:

The Assembly of Delaware had, prior to 1706, imposed a duty, payable in powder, on all vessels not owned by residents, which passed the fort at Newcastle. "Pennsylvania had often, but in vain, remonstrated against this exaction. Richard Hill, Isaac Morris and Samuel Preston, without violating their pacific principles, as Quakers, successfully adopted a new mode of defeating this claim. Hill had a vessel ready for sea; but doubting the resolution of his captain, to pass the fort without a permit, he himself went in her down the river. Shortly before they came abreast of the fort, Hill dropped anchor, went ashore, and used many arguments to obtain an uninterrupted passage for his vessel. His request was refused. Hill returned to his vessel, stood to the helm himself, and passing the fort received its fire unhurt, and with but very little damage to his rigging. John French, commander of the fort, in an armed boat pursued. On his approach Hill threw out a rope, and brought him on board. The rope was instantly cut; the boat fell astern. French, separated from his men, boat, and fort, was conducted peacefully to the cabin, while the vessel pursued her voyage with her new passenger. Hill was not satisfied with this bloodless victory, but interested the merchants of Philadelphia, who petitioned the Assembly to interfere. The result was, that the demand of powder-money from that time wholly ceased."

## "A LETTER OF ADVICE."

The following "letter of advice" was sent to the Quartermaster-General from Fort Gibson, C. N., by an officer commanding a company at that post:

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION;

IND. TER., Feb. 3, 1867.

Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

SIR: I inclose herewith returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage pertaining to Company —, 4th Infantry, from the month of January, 1867, for which I am responsible.

I respectfully advise that the various articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage be classified in the same order on the blanks for clothing receipt rolls, and those for monthly returns; and that the order of classification of articles on the blanks be made permanent. They are now very often changed, causing double the labor to make returns, and greatly increasing the liability to make mistakes.

I also respectfully advise that a serviceable knapsack and haversack be supplied the troops. Those now issued will scarcely last the troops from month to month, causing great inconvenience and annoyance to the troops and expense to Government. The haversack is especially bad, and will hardly support the weight of two days' rations without tearing loose from the straps.

I could offer further advice on the uniform, but as we hope for a change in it, some day, I will close by hoping the foregoing advice may be favorably considered.

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,

H. C.

Captain —th Infantry, commanding Co.—

## FORTY-FIFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the Forty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry (V. R. C.) on the 19th of February, 1867, headquarters at Louisville, Ky:

COLONEL—Wager Swaine, Major-General United States Volunteers, commanding Military Sub-District of Alabama, and Assistant Commissioner Bureau R. F. and A. L.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—George A. Woodward, commanding regiment, and Superintendent Regimental Recruiting Service, at Louisville, Ky.

MAJOR—Ben. P. Runkle, on recruiting service at Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPTAINS—Joseph W. Gelray, commanding Company A, at Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Ky. C. G. Freudenburg, on recruiting service at Jeffersonville, Ind. Samuel P. Lee, on duty in Bureau R. F. and A. L. at Alexandria, Va. James McClury, on recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—Calvin H. Frederick, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. V., on duty in Bureau R. F. and A. L. at Louisville, Ky. James K. Warden, Acting Adjutant George W. Gile, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V., on duty in Bureau R. F. and A. L. at Bureau Fort S. C. William Stone, on duty in Bureau R. F. and A. L. at Aiken, S. C. John F. Clighorn, commanding Company B, at Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Ky.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—William P. Hogarty, on recruiting service at Covington, Ky. Leonard J. Whiting, on duty in Bureau R. F. and A. L. at Montgomery, Ala. Paul R. Hambrick, on recruiting service at Mansfield, Ohio. Edward C. Knower, on duty in Bureau R. F. and A. L. at Baltimore, Md. T. W. Foot, on recruiting service at Louisville, Ky. Smith J. Gurney, on recruiting service at Dayton, Ohio.

MAJOR O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been directed to relieve Brevet Colonel DeLancey Floyd-Jones in the discharge of the duties of Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Arkansas. In thus relieving Brevet Colonel Floyd-Jones from the temporary assignment, announced in Department General Orders No. 24, series of 1866, General Ord, commanding the department, tenders him his thanks for the zeal and ability displayed in the discharge of all the duties entrusted to him.

## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Second Lieutenant Philo Schultz, Fourteenth Infantry, has been assigned to Company F, of same regiment.

First Lieutenant John Harold, transferred from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-eighth Infantry, has been assigned to Company C, at Little Rock.

Captain J. M. Williams, Eighth Cavalry, has been assigned to Company I, of same regiment, and ordered to join it, at Benicia Barracks, without delay.

Mr. Daniel Hart, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Fortieth U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Greenleaf A. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry, has been assigned to Company K, of same regiment, now at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Pursuant to authority from the War Department, First Lieutenant George W. Chilson, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to Company A of that regiment.

Second Lieutenant John D. Stevenson, Eighth Cavalry, has been transferred from Company H, to Company K, of same regiment, and ordered to report for duty accordingly.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry, has been ordered to report with his command—recruits for same regiment—to Commanding General Department of California.

Brevet Major John Tyler, Captain Second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date January 30, 1867.

Colonel Eli S. Parker, of General Grant's staff, and General Alfred Sully, left Washington last week, for Fort Snelling, Minn., to act as Commissioners among the Indians in that vicinity.

Captain Edward Collins, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been detailed for duty as Commanding Officer of Post Brenham, Texas, and will proceed to that station and assume the said command.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Gratiot, Mich., on business connected with his department.

Brevet Colonel B. Macfeely, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of the East, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Gratiot, Mich., on business connected with his department.

Second Lieutenant Wm. H. French, Nineteenth Infantry, son of General French, joined his regiment at Fort Gibson, C. N., on the 18th of January, and has been assigned to Company G.

Second Lieutenant B. F. Strong, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), has been relieved from further duty with the Ninth U. S. Cavalry, and ordered to rejoin his regiment without delay for muster out.

Second Lieutenant W. McK. Owen, Thirty-second Infantry, has been assigned to Company F, of same regiment. He has been ordered to report for temporary duty with Company K, Eighth Cavalry.

General Halleck has ordered Brevet Major-General McDowell to cause Companies L, and M, Eighth Cavalry, to be organized, on Angel Island, from the recruits under Lieutenant-Colonel Devin's command.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Frederick, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date November 19, 1866.

Brevet Colonel William E. Merrill, Captain Corps of Engineers, having reported for duty at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, he is announced as on the staff of Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman.

Brevet Captain Charles H. Roberts, First Lieutenant Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), has been relieved from further duty at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, and will rejoin his regiment for muster-out.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John N. Coonan, U. S. Army, has been relieved from further duty in the Post Hospital at Galveston, Texas, and will proceed to Indianola, Texas, and take charge of the Post Hospital at that station.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Williams, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry, has been mounted and armed with Spencer rifles. The Company is to serve in the Indian Territory as Mounted Infantry.

The Commanding General Department of California, has been ordered to direct Lieutenants Grant, First Cavalry, and Owen, Thirty-second Infantry, to join their respective companies as soon after reaching Arizona as practicable.

The General Court-martial which convened at Jefferson Barracks, November 5, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General P. Morrison, Colonel U. S. Army, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Hancock, on the 14th instant.

The following officers have been transferred, for temporary duty, to Company H, Eighth Cavalry: Second Lieutenant James E. Eastman, Company G, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Greenleaf, Cilley, Company D, First Cavalry.

The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Riley, Kansas, January 8, 1867, and of which Brevet Major-General G. A. Custer, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Hancock January 24th.

The following officers of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry, have been assigned to the companies indicated opposite their respective names, and ordered to report accordingly: Captain S. B. M. Young, to Company K. Second Lieutenant E. G. Feschet, to Company I.

Second Lieutenant L. H. Robinson, Fourteenth Infantry, has been assigned to Company E, of same regiment, and ordered to join his company without delay. When Lieutenant Robinson joins Company E, Four-

teenth Infantry, Second Lieutenant Louis R. Stille, Twenty-third Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco, California, and report at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for orders to join his regiment.

Owing to the delay experienced by Captain Edwin Pollock, Ninth U. S. Infantry, in reaching San Francisco from Fort Gaston, the leave of absence granted him by Special Orders No. 104, series of 1866, from Military Division of the Pacific, will go into effect from date.

Second Lieutenant W. I. Henderson, First Cavalry, having been transferred, by the War Department, from Company H, to Company A, of same regiment, has been ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General Department of California.

The General Court-martial which convened at Camp Grant, near Richmond, on the 7th day of December, 1866, and of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr., Major Eleventh United States Infantry, was President, was dissolved by General Schofield on the 9th ult.

Charles Hay, late Captain Fifth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteers, passed a satisfactory examination on the 20th inst., before the Examining Board at Louisville, Ky., for the position of Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Infantry.

General Halleck on January 21st ordered that Second Lieutenants A. H. Stanton and James Pike, First Cavalry, will, as soon as they can be spared from duty with the Eighth Cavalry, be sent by commanding officer Department of the Columbia to join their representative companies.

Second Lieutenant F. E. Pierce, First U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to report at Headquarters District of Louisiana, to relieve Brevet Major F. D. Ogilby, Captain Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, in charge of 180 recruits for the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, en route for Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Boise, I. T., on the 3d of December, 1866, and of which Brevet Colonel James B. Sinclair, Captain Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, was President, has been adjourned by order of Major-General F. Steele, commanding Department of the Columbia.

Under authority from the War Department, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. McAllister, Captain Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), Commissary of Musters of the Department of the Gulf, has been temporarily retained in the service beyond the muster out of his regiment for the continuance of his present duties.

The Commanding General Department of California has been ordered as soon as practicable, to relieve Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Jack, Twenty-third Infantry, from duty with Company B, Eighth Cavalry, and direct him to report in person at Headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific, for orders to join his regiment.

Second Lieutenant H. S. Howe, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from the command of Post Brenham, Texas, and will proceed at once with twenty picked men to be selected from the troops at Brenham, to Round Top, Fayette County, Texas, where he will establish a military post, taking command of the same.

Brevet Major-General Washington L. Elliott, Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry, has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Columbia, and ordered to report to Major-General Steele, at Portland, Oregon. As senior officer of his regiment present he will take charge of its Headquarters, now at Fort Vancouver, W. T.

The General Court-martial which convened at Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Ky., January 18, 1867, and of which Brevet Captain F. E. Lacey, First Lieutenant Second U. S. Infantry, was President, and Second Lieutenant John W. Whittier, Second U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate, was dissolved by Major-General Thomas on the 8th ult.

Brevet Captain William Fletcher, First Lieutenant Twentieth U. S. Infantry, has been detailed to relieve Brevet Captain Charles H. Roberts, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), of his duties in connection with the Military Cemeteries in the Department of the Gulf. Captain Fletcher will report to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department for instructions.

Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Shafter, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, having reported at the Headquarters Department of the Gulf, in obedience to orders from the War Department, has been ordered to proceed at once to Baton Rouge, La., and assume command of his regiment. He will also relieve Major G. W. Schofield of his duties as Superintendent of the recruiting of the regiment.

First Lieutenant John C. Carroll, Thirty-second Infantry, has been assigned to Company G, of same regiment, and ordered to join it without delay. When Lieutenant Carroll joins Company G, Thirty-second Infantry, Second Lieutenant John R. Eschenburg, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to San Francisco, California, and report to Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific for orders to join his regiment.

A Board of officers was ordered to assemble at Austin, Texas, the 20th ult., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of inspecting horses purchased under contract by Brevet Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army, and to be delivered at that station. Detail for the Board: Major Eugene W. Crittenden, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain and First Lieutenant A. R. Chaffee, Regimental Quartermaster Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

Colonel J. V. Bomford, commanding Military Command of North Carolina, issued the following order on the muster out of the Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops: Brevet Brigadier-General N. Goff, Jr., U. S. Vols., Colonel Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, having been relieved from duty in this command by the muster out of his regiment, the Colonel commanding the State takes occasion to express his regret at being compelled to part with so valuable and efficient an officer. General Goff has been in the military service of the United States from the commencement of the war for the Union, and on duty in this State since the occupation of Wilmington by the Army. He carries with him into civil life the approbation and es-

teem of his superior officers and the earnest wishes of all who have known him that his future career may be crowned with prosperity and honors.

Brevet Colonel DeLancey Floyd-Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, having been relieved from duty at Headquarters Department of the Arkansas, has been ordered to repair to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and assume command of that post and of his regiment. The Regimental Adjutant will proceed without delay from Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, to Fort Smith, Arkansas, accompanied by the non-commissioned staff of the regiment and the regimental books and records, and report for duty to Brevet Colonel Floyd-Jones. The Regimental Quartermaster will remain on duty at Fort Gibson until further orders.

Second Lieutenant John Madigan, First Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed, without delay, to Camp O. F. Smith, Oregon, to join his company. General Halleck directs that if, on arrival at Camp Smith, Lieutenant Madigan should find that his company had moved to a point inaccessible at this season of the year, he will remain on duty with such detachment from his company as he may find at the post—joining his company as soon thereafter as practicable. When Lieutenant Madigan joins Company H, First Cavalry, Brevet Major Edward Myers is authorized to relinquish command of said company, and to comply with such orders as he may have received from the War Department.

The Commanding General Department of California, has been ordered as soon as practicable, to direct the following officers to join their respective companies, as indicated in General Orders No. 92, series of 1866, from Adjutant-General's Office: Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Guido Ilges, Company B, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain and Brevet Major George K. Brady, Company E, Twenty-third Infantry; Captain and Brevet Major William H. Mills, Company A, Thirty-second Infantry. When Brevet Major George K. Brady joins Company E, Twenty-third Infantry; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard F. O'Beirne, Company B Thirty-second Infantry, will proceed to join his company, reporting en route to Commanding General Department of California.

A Board of officers was ordered to assemble at San Antonio, Texas, the 20th ult., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of inspecting horses to be purchased at that station under contract by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army. Detail for the Board: Captain W. W. Webb, Fourth U. S. Cavalry (in addition to his duties as Depot and Post Commissary, San Antonio, Texas); Brevet Major James Calhoun, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Brevet Major James Calhoun, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Camp Verde, Texas, and ordered to proceed without delay to San Antonio, Texas, for duty on the Board ordered above.

In accordance with the requirements of Paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 74, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, General Meade ordered a Board of officers—to consist of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Rodenbough, Major Forty-second Infantry; Captain Louis E. Crone, Forty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. E. Campbell, Forty-second Infantry—to meet at No. 7 Bowling Green, New York City, on the 20th day of Feb., 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon the qualifications for appointment as second lieutenant in the United States Army of First Sergeant David B. Taylor, Company C, battalion of Engineers. The examination will be of a practical nature, and will be conducted so as to exhibit as well the character of the soldier, his general intelligence, and his fitness for the position and duties of a commissioned officer, as his proficiency in the tactics, in administration, and with regard to other necessary points on military knowledge. His military record will be fully considered. Sergeant Taylor will present himself to the Board at the time and place indicated, with a surgeon's certificate setting forth his physical qualifications.

## GENERAL GRANT AT A BALL.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following description of General Grant as he appeared at a full dress ball:

Late in the evening General Grant and his lady arrived. Ulysses was immediately assailed by a young lady, and hauled, rather than escorted, into the dancing room, where he was immediately mustered for a quadrille. He was in full dress—citizen, not military—and looked exceedingly odd to those who had never before seen him but in uniform. He seemed to me much smaller and more narrow shouldered than he had ever before appeared. It may be because of the record that is inseparable from his name that many see under his military coat so close a resemblance to the great soldiers who have lived before him. But in dressing for a party he certainly spoils a good soldier to make a very indifferent-looking beau, with whom, I take it, the ladies would be slow to fall the least in love.

His fair partner pushed him through the dance with moderate success. He didn't seem to like it a bit. He was embarrassed at the call of every figure, and couldn't for his life get a fair start at right and left all round. His right hand instinctively went where the left was called for, and vice versa. Then again, he appeared to be foolishly afraid of treading on the long dresses of the ladies. This fear, however, is not peculiar to the General. It pervades the minds of a great many gentlemen on such occasions. For my part, I unhesitatingly affirm that the most delightful sound to be heard in a ball-room is the ravishing "r-r-r-ip" that tells of a dislocated skirt. 'Tis music in the sinner's ear far more enchanting than can be got out of voice or instrument. What else is a long trailing silk but a standing invitation for the delicious embarrassing scene that follows a good square tramp? If gentlemen won't take the hint it's because they are too dull; but surely the ladies wouldn't wear such streaming costumes if they didn't want them torn occasionally.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

## LEAGUE ISLAND.

CONGRESS has at length passed the League Island bill, and the PRESIDENT has approved it: but the bill contains the important proviso that the island and its appurtenances of marsh, creek and "back-channel" shall only be accepted as a naval station, if recommended by a Board of officers to be appointed by the PRESIDENT. The question of the fitness or unfitness of the island for the purpose designed, is by no means closed; it may be said, in fact, to be entirely opened afresh.

It cannot be denied that, to properly fit up League Island as an iron-clad dépôt will be, as Mr. LINCOLN said of the Rebellion, "a big job." In point of time, it will probably require several years; in point of money, several millions. It is worth while to see whether it be not possible to make a wiser selection; for the elephant has not yet been drawn. In arguing, however, that it is well to look before we leap, it is not meant to encourage delay. It is of vital importance that something be promptly done for the iron-clads, which are daily spoiling, and have been spoiling for two years. It is surprising, indeed, that Congress has not already made up its own mind on the merits of the case, instead of recommitting it, in effect, to another survey by a Board of officers. Four and a half years ago a resolution, almost identical with the one just passed, was carried through Congress: that is, a qualified acceptance of League Island was given by act of Congress, subject to the recommendation of a Board of officers, the chief difference between the acts of 1862 and 1867 being that, by the former, the Board was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, by the latter it is to be appointed by the PRESIDENT.

How comes it, then, that the last four years have been wasted on the subject, and that Congress has not yet learned enough about it to decide for itself. The reason seems to consist in the fact that the Board of 1862 decided in the strongest and most conclusive way against League Island; that the Naval Committee of the House, two years later, after a careful personal examination of the island, endorsed the condemnation of the Board of 1862; that many other distinguished officers gave similar testimony. It became necessary, therefore, of course, for the friends of League Island either to abandon their enterprise, or else to work to procure the appointment of a different Board, to report on the same question. They chose the latter alternative, and were successful. We shall look with great interest for the report of the new Board, whose investigations, we may hope, will be as careful as the urgency for decision allows. We fancy that when the contractors come to figure up how much sand they want to cart, how many piles to drive, and how much ballasting to do, the total will be an amount rather surprising to our Congressmen. At present the site is mostly like the prospective cities in the West, offered cheap in house-lots to emigrants—several feet under water, and with no living there except when perched up on a pole, rice-field fashion.

League Island was tersely described by the Board of distinguished naval experts, of 1862, headed by Admiral STRINGHAM and Professor BACHE, as a "reclaimed marsh;" and the borings made by the Board show that there is "a depth of mud and fine sand varying from 25 to 60 feet in depth." As the Board was "more than two months assiduously engaged" in its investigations, we may believe the accuracy of its statement that the island, to be safe from high tides, requires a filling of from nine to ten feet over the whole area. Besides, unless dredging machines are in perpetual use, a line of wharf front will have to be carried out which requires an additional filling of a space a mile long, averaging 481 feet wide and 19 deep. We would suggest, therefore, as the piling for the buildings must be carried, according to Commodore STRIBLING, to the solid foundation, i. e., to a distance varying from 25 to 60 feet, and as the filling of gravel must amount to several million of cubic feet, that, if the acceptance be recommended, the work be begun forthwith. Secretary WELLES told us four years ago, in his annual report, that it would require "no inconsiderable expenditure" for this pur-

pose, which is very true. The House Committee on Naval Affairs, two years ago, informed us that competent engineers had made an estimate of the time required to fill in the island and build the station, and they set it at "from eight to ten years." As such iron-clads as we now have will, long before that day, be entirely ruined, if the present neglect of them continues, let us at least hope the station may be done in season for the iron-clads of 1875 or 1877.

An island described by a distinguished Commodore as a "mud-flat," with a maximum available waterfront of a little over a mile, in an unhealthy region, a hundred miles up a river unusually winding, narrow, and difficult of navigation—a river habitually clogged with ice in Winter, and with its channel in many places obstructed by shoals—we say such an island must possess many advantages for a naval station not readily visible to the naked eye, if found acceptable. It is even suggested that an ice embargo in the Winter, or a hostile obstruction of old hulks and torpedoes fixed across the Delaware, would catch our iron-clads in a fine trap. However, we shall patiently await the report of the new Board on all these mooted questions, hitherto decided against League Island. Our chief object in pointing out sharply the difficulties of the case, has been to suggest to Congress that, if the report be favorable, it will not do to make gingerly appropriations, or to dilly-dally with time. Money and energy are needed to get the station ready in any reasonable time for the use of iron-clads. There is plenty of good gravel over at Red Bank and elsewhere in the neighborhood, and doubtless a "fair living price" has been put upon all the required material by the riparian owners, long ago, in anticipation of this measure.

## SELF-SUPPORTING SOLDIERY.

SOME of our officers, particularly those serving on the Pacific coast and the Plains, are questioning the wisdom of trying to make the Army "self-supporting" by imposing upon it agricultural labors. This self-sustaining move is no new feature in the military profession, it having been tried to some extent in European armies. Troops quartered upon citizens are, in some cases, expected to "pay board" by making themselves generally useful to the people, so that the latter, instead of feeling imposed upon by military tyranny, may be forced to confess that the soldier is a "handy thing to have in the house." The story of DICKENS, introducing the French Zouave who made himself so agreeable by performing sundry household duties for the people on whom he was billeted, is well known. He was ready to lend a hand to any little domestic needs, from tending the baby to splitting wood and making the kettle boil: and then he would refresh himself by an extraordinary series of gymnastics. So, too, it would appear that some of the Prussian soldiers, quartered in villages through which the invading columns passed, secured the favor of the inhabitants, by their decorum and by their helpful spirit of work.

The innovations, however, to which objection has been taken, as we have said, are of a different sort. They consist in obliging the troops, not only to perform, in addition to strictly military service, the customary "foraging" and fatigue or police duties, but also to farm the adjoining regions, so as to raise grain and hay for the subsistence of themselves and their animals. Of course, there is not much danger of carrying this economy to the extent of the "milk," "butter and honey," and the "raising of calves," which a correspondent speaks of in his spirited letter, elsewhere printed. But, after all, the principle of the thing, as interfering with soldierly drill and discipline, and the training of a fine and high-spirited Army, remains the same, no matter what the outside work. It is probably laboring on fortifications and barracks and pioneer duties of cutting and gathering wood, which have gradually led to the new orders for raising and harvesting grain and hay next Summer. And one may sympathize at least in the question of our correspondent, why, if a military force may till fields and meadows, it should not "rear sheep and weave blue cloth, extract the alkali from our ash heap" and "boil our own soap, make butter and cheese from our herds of beef cattle, and reduce pigs to candles." The fact is that, if any such civil employments are introduced to the work of the Army, it should be only temporarily, and in rare and exceptional cases; and then, not from a short-sighted frugality, but from

peculiar necessities of the post, or the difficulty, danger, or extravagance of otherwise procuring the labor or the supplies.

On this point, too, it may be well to note a letter, published in a former number, ascribing a new cause for the startling prevalence of desertions in the Army. Instead of assigning the difficulty to the attraction of the mines or the uneasy and roving disposition of the men, this officer would find it in a settled and deliberate aversion to the service, on account of the nature of its duties. The theory is that a lad, attracted by the music of the spirit-stirring drum and ear-piercing fife, and the prospect of glories to come, is eager to be off and see active service. But, as soon as he arrives at his post, he is "taught to cease imagining himself a soldier." He gets the most unmilitary part of the soldier's life without much of its recompense.

He receives a musket without ever being taught how to use it; is posted on guard without receiving any instructions in his duties, and is turned out to work when not on guard—work, drudge, work, with spade, shovel, or fork—to imitate Hood. The every-day order is, as soon as you can get your belts off, on being relieved from guard (after having suffered a sleepless night on account of standing post, and suffering the fierce cold of Winter in an old Sibley tent as guard-house), go to work, work, work.

We trust that the difficulty with regard to desertions is not so deep-seated and dangerous as these reflections indicate, and that more may be due to the thoughtlessness of recruits, and the peculiar temptation of the mines, not yet guarded against. But if the other fact be true, there is reason for serious consideration whether our economical schemes have not been brought down to too fine a point. It isn't much saving to get some extra agricultural labor (sometimes with extra duty pay), at the price of several thousand desertions. If, in addition, the military skill, efficiency, and deportment of the troops also suffer, it is a poor arrangement, in any view. We should prefer suspending an opinion, however, until a fuller display of facts, on both sides. It would be wise, at all events, not to crowd the agricultural labor upon posts where local causes in the size or situation of the garrison already make the service disagreeable.

## WIARD ON ORDNANCE.

DURING the late war Mr. NORMAN WIARD amused himself and the service by comparing his superior knowledge on the subject of ordnance with the ignorance of the Government ordnance officers, and by attempting to explain "why great guns burst," and by essaying himself to construct a great gun of adequate strength and endurance.

Mr. WIARD, however, not only failed to show that he had discovered a single new fact in relation to ordnance, but he did show that he did not comprehend many facts already recorded. With respect to the rationale of the bursting of great guns, our amateur artilleryman showed that he knew nothing about the subject; to say nothing of his special pleading in endeavoring to uphold a favorite dogma. His attempts to build a great gun were ludicrous, while at the same time they exhibited his utter want of practical knowledge of the construction of ordnance.

We would not again allude to this subject—which we long ago discussed in the JOURNAL—had not Mr. WIARD recently published his previous theories with the addition of certain experiments which bear even still less on the subject than his well-known glass gun trials.

Mr. WIARD's theory, "why guns burst," may be stated in a few words: it is, that the heating and consequent expansion of the metal surrounding the bore by the heat of the combustion of the charge of powder is the cause of the fracture of heavy guns.

The principal experiments which he has made heretofore to sustain this theory consisted in inserting red-hot iron rods within the bore of small glass models of guns and keeping them there until the glass guns cracked.

To these experiments it seems he has now added another set, which he asserts sustains the theory alluded to. He now takes disks of iron representing transverse sections of guns made in various ways, viz: cast solid and bored out; cast hollow on the interior cooling principle; wrought iron put together according to the practice of ARMSTRONG; and a disk cast on the WIARD principle, which latter looks like an exaggerated car wheel, there being a central hub which is connected to an exterior rim by a series of curved spokes. Each of these disks was in turn placed over the mouth of a furnace, so made as to be

of precisely the same diameter as the hole in the disks, which represents the bore of the gun. The fire is then started and forced by a fan blower until the disks are either fractured by the differential temperatures, or destroyed by the melting of the metal. Of course, all the disks, except the car wheel pattern, cracked under these conditions. Mr. WIARD thereupon triumphantly announces "this experiment confirms my theory." Unfortunately for Mr. WIARD, there is no analogy between either of these experiments and the conditions which exist in a gun during the combustion of a charge.

Suppose the red-hot iron rods which Mr. WIARD inserted in his glass guns and kept there until the models cracked had been inserted and withdrawn in the two-hundredth part of a second (the length of time which Mr. W. asserts the bore of the gun is exposed to the gases resulting from the burning of the charge), is it possible that they would have cracked, even if the hot iron rod was ten times hotter than it really was?

And in like manner there is no similarity whatever between disks of metal, with a hole in the centre, raised to nearly a melting temperature—by heat applied on the inside—and the interior of a gun subjected during a small fraction of a second to the heat—whatever that may be—of the burning charge.

To show still further the want of analogy between these experiments and the phenomena alluded to, it may be remarked that the bore of a heavy gun very seldom attains a temperature sufficiently high to cause the water which adheres to it from the moistened sponge to steam off, while the outside is cooler. Mr. WIARD in his experiments has applied heat enough to melt the metal adjacent to the bore!

Again, experience abundantly proves that anything approaching the differential temperature which Mr. WIARD represents as existing between the inside and outside or between different parts of a gun, is a pure fallacy. If his hypothesis has any value, our cast-iron guns would have invariably burst when fired with moderate rapidity. On the contrary, as a matter of fact, we cannot remember a single case during the entire war of a heavy naval cast-iron smooth-bore gun bursting in action, and it is well known that the 8-inch, 9-inch, 10-inch and 11-inch cast guns were frequently fired as rapidly as the demands of service can ever require. That guns both great and small are heated by firing is a fact well known to all, but that the heating is produced by the causes Mr. WIARD asserts is very far from being proven, neither can such differential temperatures as are necessary for the soundness of his theory take place in practical gunnery.

We publish elsewhere the letter of General THOMAS, commanding Department of the Tennessee, addressed to the Mayor of the City of Rome, Georgia. We cannot but feel proud of the pure-minded loyalty which pervades it, knowing as we do the weight which the General's name will add to the views expressed. While we feel sure that every officer who has seen the flag of his country floating amid the smoke of the battle and felt the shock of contending armies, will re-echo the sentiments the letter expresses, we hope that the citizens of Georgia, to whom it was addressed, and of all the Southern States who feel as they do, will profit by the sound sense of the General and the good advice which he has given them.

The following is a list of the officers who have since last report passed a satisfactory examination before the Infantry Examining Board sitting in New York City:

B. F. BUCKLIN, Second Lieutenant Thirty-fourth Infantry; J. W. HANNAY, Second Lieutenant Third Infantry; DANIEL HART, First Lieutenant Fortieth Infantry; WM. R. KINGSBURY, First Lieutenant Twenty-fourth Infantry; B. M. McCARTLEY, Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry; S. S. CARROLL, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first Infantry; H. H. KURN, Second Lieutenant Forty-second Infantry; CHARLES B. HALL, Second Lieutenant Twenty-eighth Infantry; J. BARNISTER, Second Lieutenant Forty-third Infantry; G. W. EVANS, Second Lieutenant Thirty-second Infantry; F. F. YOUNG, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry; G. P. SHERWOOD, First Lieutenant Forty-second Infantry; JOHN W. BEAN, Second Lieutenant Thirtieth Infantry; G. A. TUCKLEY, Second Lieutenant Forty-fourth Infantry; GEORGE H. COOK, Second Lieutenant Twenty-eighth Infantry; GEO. S. GRIMES, Second Lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry; EUGENE B. GIBBS, Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry; W. R. DANTON, Second Lieutenant Second Infantry; J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty-eighth Infantry.

## CONGRESS.

ARMY and Navy matters have occupied a very considerable share of the attention of the Senate during the week. The rapidly-approaching end of the session and of the present Congress necessitates, of course, final action on many important bills.

The Army Appropriation bill was finally passed, after long debate which resulted in the adoption of many amendments. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON made an effort to have the second section stricken out, but without success, the Senate retaining the section by a large vote. The section provides that the headquarters of the General of the Army shall be at Washington, and all orders to the Army from the President shall go through him, or, in case of his inability, through his next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at his headquarters, except at his own request, without the consent of the Senate. The item for the purchase of the WILLARD SEARS estate, near the Watertown Arsenal grounds, and the sale of a certain tract of land in South Boston, was stricken out. The sum mentioned was \$49,200. Amendments were agreed to, appropriating \$150,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building, an Army storehouse, at Jeffersonville, Ind.; directing officers of the Freedmen's Bureau to prohibit maiming and whipping in the late rebellious States; directing the disbandment of all militia organizations in the late Rebel States; giving to the California and Nevada Volunteers, mustered out of the service at a distance from their homes, and compelled to pay their own transportation home, the amount of said transportation; appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a bridge at Rock Island, Illinois. Among the items of the bill are the following: For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons, for medical attendance, \$300,000; for pay of the Army, \$14,757,952; for commutation of officers' subsistence, \$2,228,982; for contingencies of the Army, \$100,000; for repairs and improvements of the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., \$686,500; Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, \$34,000; Columbus Arsenal, \$139,625; Governor's Island, \$12,000; St. Louis Arsenal, \$65,000. The total of the items for the Freedmen's Bureau is \$3,335,800.

The Indian Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate with amendments. The bill in relation to Indian Affairs was taken up. The Senate bill is for an annual inspection of the Indians. For this the House sent back a substitute, to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department; and against this, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs made a unanimous report. No final action was taken on the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The chief point in the dispute was an amendment of the House, that no cadet shall be appointed from the Southern States until they shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress. The Conference Committee agreed to this in a modified form, adopting an amendment that no money under this act shall be paid for the support of any cadet from any of the late Rebel States appointed since January 1, 1867, until said State shall be declared entitled to representation. The Senate amendment providing that the Chaplain shall be relieved of all academic duties, was disagreed to by the Committee. The bill now goes to the President.

The House bill to fix the compensation of the officers of the Revenue Cutter service was passed, and now goes to the President. It fixes the pay of Captains at \$2,500; First Lieutenant and Chief Engineer, \$1,800; Second Lieutenant and First Assistant Engineer, \$1,500; Third Lieutenant and Second Assistant Engineer, \$1,200. Pay of leave of absence, while waiting orders: Captains, \$1,800; First Lieutenant and Chief Engineer, \$1,500; Second Lieutenant and First Assistant Engineer, \$1,200; Third Lieutenant and Second Assistant Engineer, \$900. The second section provides that from and after December 31, 1866, each officer of the Revenue Cutter Service, while on duty, shall be entitled to one Navy ration per day.

The bill relative to courts-martial in the Army was passed, and now goes to the House. We shall give the bill in full hereafter.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment, in the form of a substitute, to the bill for the relief of certain iron-clad contractors.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Joint Resolutions, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail a joint Board of six officers, to be composed of the most scientific officers of the Army and Navy, distinguished for their familiarity with and practical knowledge of gunnery, fortifications, and iron-clad vessels of war, who shall select one of the strongest iron-clad ships of war and the most perfect sea-coast fortification for the purposes of a trial of the comparative resisting powers of iron-clads and stone fortifications; the fort and vessel to be armed with the heaviest guns in use, and the trial to continue as long as necessary for the satisfactory

determination of the question. The result of such trials, with drawings of the ship and fort, to be duly reported by the Board to Congress, with their opinion as to their comparative powers of resistance, and the adaptability of iron clad ships and stone fortifications for offensive and defensive warfare.

A bill reported from the Naval Committee to amend the act in relation to the Navy was passed. Mr. GRIMES also reported a bill to authorize the creation of a Board of Survey of the Navy, which he asked to have printed and lie on the table, until called up at the next session. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish two eleven-inch guns for the purpose of testing RIDGWAY'S Revolving Battery. The bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the iron-clad *Onondaga* to GEORGE QUINTARD, of New York, upon the payment by him of \$759,673, the amount advanced on the contract for the construction of the vessel by the Government, was passed.

A joint resolution was introduced into the Senate, directing the Secretary of War to contract for the erection of an equestrian statue in bronze, to the memory of General WINFIELD SCOTT, to be placed over his grave at West Point; to be made by HENRY K. BROWN, of Newburgh, N. Y., of cannon captured in the Mexican War, and to cost not exceeding \$20,000. Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out the words "over his grave at West Point," and to insert the words "in Franklin-square, Washington City," but subsequently modified it to read "in Franklin-square, or such other place as shall be designated by the Secretary of War." The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was passed, and went to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

The Fortification Appropriation bill was finally passed in the House by a bare majority. The bill was twice killed in Committee of the Whole. As passed, it reduces the amount appropriated 50 per cent. The proposition looking to the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis to either Newport or New London was voted down in the House by a large majority. The Senate bill to provide for a temporary increase of the pay of Army officers was taken from the Speaker's table, amended and passed. The amendments provide for allowance of commutation of rations in the settlement of accounts of Union soldiers who died while held as prisoners of war in the Rebel States, or subsequently; for storekeepers in the Army having the rank of Captain of Cavalry, except the ordnance storekeeper at Springfield Armory, who has the rank of Major of Cavalry; for allowing bounties where soldiers have lost their discharges; and for allowing the additional five years ration to officers on the retired list.

Mr. DARLING, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an adverse report on the proposition to abolish the Marine Corps, and to substitute therefor soldiers from the Army. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. CAMPBELL offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, declaring that humanity, civilization, and Christianity enjoin upon the people and Government of the United States the duty of persistently insisting on the observance, by the belligerent forces in Mexico, of the principles of international law, in mitigating the horrors of war, etc.

The Naval Appropriation bill passed the House, with amendments, directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a deed gift, when offered by the State of Connecticut, of a tract of land on the Thames River, near New London, Conn. with water front not less than one mile, to be held by the United States for Naval purposes; appropriating \$10,000 for the Naval Station at Mound City, Ill.; appropriating \$1,000 for the purchase of books for the Sailors' Library at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia; establishing the offices of civil engineer, master carpenter, master joiner, master blacksmith, master boiler-maker, etc., at the Navy-yards at Kittery, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Washington; appropriating \$1,500 for the pay of some suitable person, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to examine the archives and other sources of information, and to collect the facts which may illustrate the history of the United States Navy. On the motion of Mr. SCHOFIELD, the item appropriating \$35,000 for BUCKLEY'S patent dryer was stricken out, he representing that it was a mode of drying timber by steam or hot air, which was known and practised before the patentees were born. The bill will hereafter be given in the JOURNAL in full.

The President has signed the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the payment of invalid pensions; \$23,000,000 for pensions to widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters of soldiers, and \$280,000 for Navy pensions to the same class of persons just mentioned. He has also approved the bill to establish and protect National Cemeteries.

The Senate, on last Saturday, confirmed the appointments in the new regiments of the officers formerly of the Second and Third Battalions of the three-battalion regiments.

## THE RELIEF OF FORT PICKENS.

Brevet Major-General Harvey Brown, U. S. Army, has addressed the following letter—which explains itself—to the editor of the New York Times:

The extract in your paper of the 18th instant, from Mr. Headley's forthcoming work, under the above caption, contains statements so unfounded in fact, so unjust to the Commanders of the Army and Navy at that time at Fort Pickens, and evinces such unpardonable carelessness of research that, as the Commander of Fort Pickens, I beg the privilege of noticing it.

He says: "The troops in the Atlantic Company's steamer [it should read the 'steamer Atlantic'] arrived just before him [Porter], and got close to the beach, ready to be landed."

The troops on board the *Atlantic* arrived off Pensacola on the evening of the 16th of April. The *Powhatan* did not arrive until about noon of the 17th.

The commanding officer, and a portion of his command, were landed by the boats of Captains Adams and Poor immediately after their arrival, and the fort was relieved about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, several hours before Captain Porter made his appearance.

General Meigs did intercept Porter and did prevent his entering, but not because he wished him to cover the landing; for all the infantry and a part of the horses of the battery were landed before Porter's arrival by the zealous cooperation and able assistance of Captains Adams and Poor, who commanded two ships of war there.

Mr. Headley goes on to say that "he [Porter] proceeded at once to cover the landing and in half an hour Fort Pickens was safe in our possession." "Thus the most important fort in the South was kept in our possession. Had the Rebels succeeded in getting into it (which they would have done that night, but for this opportune arrival), Pensacola would have proved a greater thorn in our side than either Charleston or Wilmington."

Mr. Headley goes on to declare that Captain Porter "could have gone into Pensacola," anxiously "desired to do so, but the Army officer at Fort Pickens protested against it, urging as a reason that the fort was not in a condition to resist the fire of Bragg's batteries," which Porter knew he could silence. "It was a great disappointment to him not to be able to take the place when he knew how easily it could have been done, but he could not attempt it with the Army and Navy commanders (both his seniors) opposed to it. He has no doubt since regretted, a hundred times, that he paid attention to such timid counsels and did not take the responsibility."

Now, I fearlessly assert that Captain Porter could not have entered Pensacola Harbor at that time, that the attempt would have been followed by the certain destruction of the vessel, the probable loss of the crew, and the jeopardizing the safety of Fort Pickens, and that if he could have entered, no valuable results would have followed. He would only have entered into a trap, in which he could not stay, and from which he could not extricate himself or be extricated.

Captain Adams, the senior naval commander, had nothing to say or do in the case, Porter's command being independent of him. I advised the whole measure, and the responsibility rests on me alone, but I will show that I was sustained not only by Captain Meigs, the confidential agent of the President, but by Captain Porter himself.

PORT PICKENS, April 17, 1861.  
MY DEAR CAPTAIN:—From the wretched condition of the defenses of this place and the very elaborate ranges of the batteries put up on the opposite side, it is desirable that we put off the day of collision as long as possible.

If Porter runs the gauntlet now, a collision is inevitable, and we shall suffer the most.

I, too, doubt the possibility of his escaping. I am told that Fort McRae alone mounts 100 guns. Would it not be best to stop him? I think so.

Yours, truly,  
HARVEY BROWN.

Captain Meigs.

Note by Captain Meigs:  
"I handed the original of the above letter to Captain Porter, having succeeded in intercepting the *Powhatan*, which was coming in under English colors, and having English coal, and evidence it as follows to free him from responsibility."

U. S. STEAMER POWHATAN, April 17, 1861.

SIR:—Under the circumstances detailed in the within letter, and the necessity of avoiding collision, while in the act of landing stores, horses and artillery, I feel it my duty to request you postponing entering the harbor for the present. My connection with the expedition, my knowledge of the views and intentions of the President, justify me in making this request with almost the force of an order from the President.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
M. C. MEIGS, Captain of Engineers,  
Chief Engineer Military Department of Florida.

Now I ask any intelligent reader if Captain Porter was stopped by the timid counsels of the commanders of the Army and Navy? Was it not on the representation of the confidential agent of the President; and would this agent have put the case so strongly if his opinion had not coincided with mine? And I further ask, if one word was said to warrant Mr. Headley in giving the covering of the landing of the troops as the cause of delay?

U. S. STEAMER POWHATAN, OFF PENSACOLA, April 18, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—In looking carefully over the orders of the President in relation to my entering the harbor, I find them so important that they have no margin for any contingency that may arise.

Your letter to Captain Meigs, of the 13th, requesting me not to go in and draw the fire on you before you had time to prepare, is quite sufficient to satisfy me that any such course on my part would be very indiscreet; but to satisfy the authorities in Washington I would be obliged to you if you would address me a letter more fully on the subject, and state as near as you can the actual condition and the time required to make up deficiencies.

If you think that in two days' time you will be ready for me to make the attempt, please notify me, for after that time I shall have to run the gauntlet by moonlight, which would no doubt be a good time for an exhibition; but darkness would suit better for a piece of strategy.

I know that I am here to give you aid and comfort, and to keep any of the enemy from crossing in boats on the inside; and while I will do all I can in the way of aid, I cannot do much in putting off boats where I now am.

Will you please make such suggestions as your good sense will dictate, and I will endeavor to follow them as near as I can.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) DAVID B. PORTER.

Colonel H. BROWN, commanding Fort Pickens, Florida.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, April 19, 1861.

Your letter of the 18th inst. is received, and I cannot perhaps better answer it than by giving extracts of dispatches I am preparing for Washington, viz:

"Aware of the desire of the Government that a ship should be placed there (in the harbor), and knowing I was opposing the wishes of Captain Meigs, nothing but the profound sense of its necessity would have induced interference on my part; but believing that if the actual state of this post was known no such instructions would have been given, I did not hesitate to express my views and wishes in the case. As I have already reported to you, I found this post in the worst possible condition for hostilities, the batteries out of order, some of the largest and most important guns dismantled, the necessary traverses and other protection for the troops unprepared, the garrison deficient, the subsistence nearly exhausted, the ammunition (except powder) not sufficient in important articles for one day's service, a total want of engineers', quartermaster and ordnance tools and implements, and the post in a complete state of confusion—all requiring the labor of every man in it. The steamer *Atlantic* lying here with large supplies of indispensable stores which can only (without extreme inconvenience, involving great time and labor) be landed within range of the guns of Fort McRae, and the vital importance of getting these stores ashore rendered, in my judgment, delay in encountering hostilities of the utmost importance, and any act of ours provoking it, or I may say assuredly and certainly, causing it, to be premature and unwise." [I supposed when I wrote Captain Meigs, and for some time after, that my application was displeasing to him.]

You say, "If you think that in two days' time you [I] will be ready for me to make the attempt, please notify me."

I know that in a week I cannot get ready so as to warrant a voluntary provoking of hostilities, and how much longer I cannot tell, but in two days I can be but in little better condition than I now am.

And I can only repeat that, if you do enter before I am prepared, in my judgment, the movement will be unwise and deeply injurious to the best interests of the service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) HARVEY BROWN, Colonel Commanding.

Captain DAVID B. PORTER, commanding ship *Powhatan*.

Captain Porter remained at anchor off the fort for several weeks, and had full opportunity and facility for ascertaining the correctness of my statements, of its condition and wants; he did not enter, or make any attempt to enter the harbor, and never afterward communicated to me a desire or purpose to do so.

The *Powhatan* was a side-wheel wooden vessel, which had engines, machinery and boilers partially exposed, as is usual in such vessels. The enemy had from eight to twelve thousand men, two strong forts (Barrancas and McRae), mounting some one hundred guns, and from six to ten earthen batteries, mounting heavy guns, and extending a distance of three miles, all commanding the channel, so that the *Powhatan* would have been exposed to the fire of these batteries along the whole distance.

Subsequent events proved that these batteries could, without being entirely silenced (except Fort McRae, which was), stand the fire for several hours of Fort Pickens, all our batteries, and of two large ships of war; in which one of the ships was so much injured as to be withdrawn from action. Is it then probable, indeed, is it possible, that Captain Porter could with his inferior vessel, unsupported, or only supported by the imperfect fire of the fort, then nearly unarmed, have silenced these numerous batteries while running the gauntlet through them. I leave the answer with naval officers acquainted with the vessel and the harbor.

Now, all the information I have here given was accessible to Mr. Headley if he would have taken the trouble to consult the archives of the Army and Navy, and had applied to me for it; and it would seem that in giving a history of the relief of Fort Pickens no more proper person could have been applied to than he who was charged with its duties and responsibilities.

If this extract is a fair specimen of the rest of the book, *Farragut and our Naval Commanders* may be very readable romance, but is certainly a very unreliable history.

HARVEY BROWN,  
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.  
New York, Feb. 16, 1867.

\* It took me two months of constant hard labor with my whole command.

## THE NEW REVENUE CUTTERS.

A CONTEMPORARY gives the following description of two new revenue cutters now being built in the vicinity of the City of New York:

There are now in an advanced state of construction at Hathorn's shipyard, Greenpoint, two vessels intended for the United States revenue service. The vessels were commenced about the middle of November last, from models prepared by Mr. W. H. Hathorn, which had previously been submitted to the governmental authorities at Washington, and received their unanimous approval. The vessels are models of beauty, exceedingly commodious, and built with a view to attain great speed and at the same time be capable of standing a heavy sea. No pains have been spared by the contractor, either as regards the workmanship, material or completeness, necessary to fit them for the oftentimes arduous service which this class of sailing vessels are called upon to perform. They are ninety feet on deck, with a breadth of beam of twenty feet six inches; depth of hold, seven feet nine inches; and are about 120 tons burden. The frame consists of white and live oak and locust. They are both copper fastened and coppered to an eight-foot water line, and will be rigged as what are known among seamen as fore-and-aft schooners. The interiors of the vessels prove that a great deal of care and attention have been bestowed upon their arrangements so as to secure that accommodation which is too frequently lost sight of in vessels of limited capacity. In this important matter the builder was enabled to profit by the knowledge and experience of First Lieutenant Charles T. Chase, who was appointed by the Government to superintend their construction. The officers' apartments are well lighted and thoroughly ventilated, and are in height six feet six inches in the clear. The men's apartments are located amidships, and are exceedingly commodious, and arranged to accommodate twenty men. The armory, magazines, water tanks, galley and storerooms are all below decks, and consequently the deck of the vessel is completely free from unnecessary encumbrances. They will be fitted with Jackson's patent windlass and steering apparatus, and will in all probability be launched early in March.

There is also in course of construction in the same yard one of the second class lightships. She was commenced in December. Her stem aprons, keelson, sternposts and dead woods are of live oak; frame of white locust and cedar, planking outside of white oak. The vessel will not be ready before the middle of April.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 19.—Chief Engineer Edwin Fithian, to special duty on board the *Durand* during her trial trip.

FEBRUARY 20.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Robert W. Allen, to duty on board the *Suwarra*.

FEBRUARY 23.—First Assistant Engineer Robert Gannell, to special duty in connection with the machinery of the *Wampanoag*, at New York.

Second Assistant Engineers James M. Clarke, Edward A. Magee, and Third Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, to duty on board the *Suwarra*.

## DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Paymaster George De F. Barton, from duty on board the *Suwarra*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

FEBRUARY 23.—Lieutenant-Commander James O'Kane, Ensigns Socrates Hubbard, F. M. Barber, E. V. Rowe, L. E. Cheney and R. L. Amory, from duty on board the *Suwarra*, and placed on waiting orders.

## ORDER REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 19.—Sailmaker William N. Maul, to the *Monomachus*, and placed on waiting orders.

## RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 23.—Midshipman Henry Hawley.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 23.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Cowie, to duty at the Naval Hospital at New York.

## DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 23.—Acting Ensign Allen W. Pierce, from duty on board the *Vermont*, and placed on leave for discharge.

Mate Charles A. Brown, from duty on board the *Fardell*, and placed on leave for discharge.

## PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

FEBRUARY 20.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer John B. Safford, PLACED ON LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

FEBRUARY 21.—Acting Ensign James Seftly.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FEBRUARY 18.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Assistant Surgeon Oran A. Bires, dated the 19th ult., is revoked, and he is placed on leave for discharge.

## LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS.

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Masters F. P. B. Sands and Robert Barstow, from February 18th.

Acting Ensign M. M. Wheeler, from February 24, and Thomas G. Watson, from February 23d.

Mate Leon D. Rodocanachi, from February 22d.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Arthur Sibley, from September 11, 1865, and William H. Byrn, from December 4, 1865.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Alexander Magee, from February 16th.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Moores, from February 19th.

## LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending February 23, 1867:

Daniel Thompson, ship's baker, November 17, 1860, U. S. steamer *Harford*.

S. Wilson Kellogg, fleet surgeon, January 7th, U. S. steamer *Brooklyn*.

Dominick Molloy, marine, January 10th, U. S. steamer *Serrano*.

John L. Banks (colored), landsman, December 23, 1866, U. S. steamer *Shamokin*.

T. K. Chandler, acting passed assistant surgeon, February 6th, U. S. steamer *Penobscot*.

William Devine, captain of the top, February 1st, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*.

Dennis Ryan, landsman, February 4th, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*.

John Hason, captain of the top, February 6th, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*.

## CONFIRMATIONS IN THE U. S. NAVY, FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

## MASTERS TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

William C. Wise, Lewis Clark, F. F. Harrington, William B. Hall, William K. Wheeler, William S. Dana, N. Ludlow, Francis A. Cook, Coiby M. Chester, A. H. Wright, Charles J. Barclay, Charles V. Gridley, Francis Morris, Charles D. Sigbee, Richard P. Levy, William A. Van Vleck, Charles H. Fendleton, William H. Wainwright, George M. McClure, Dennis W. Mullin, George T. Davis and George D. Glidden, to fill existing vacancies.

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANTS TO BE ACTING VOLUNTEER MASTER-COMMANDERS.

T. A. Harris, from April 20, 1865; R. B. Smith, from April 21, 1865; James Trathen, from May 18, 1865; J. E. Nichols, from May 6, 1865; Frederick Crocker, from May 19, 1865; John A. Johnston, from May 19, 1865; William G. Sisson, from May 20, 1865; Francis S. Wells, from May 27, 1865; Charles H. Rockwell, from May 21, 1865; Charles A. French, from May 30, 1865; Samuel Hase, from May 31, 1865; William Hamilton, from June 24, 1865; William F. G. from July 21, 1865, and Henry H. Gorrage, from July 10, 1865.

ACTING MASTERS TO BE ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANTS.

James R. Wheeler, from January 20, 1865; William T. Gillespie, from March 13, 1865; Francis J. Joselyn, from March 13, 1865; E. M. Stoddard, from March 17, 1865; William H. Maies, from April 6, 1865; Samuel P. Crafts, from April 6, 1865; Henry P. Conner, from April 6, 1865; E. S. Keyser, from April 6, 1865; J. E. Stannard, from April 6, 1865; L. H. Pringle, from April 8, 1865; Jacob Kline, from April 8, 1865; N. Mayo Dyer, from April 22, 1865; C. C. Knapp, from April 24, 1865; Charles C. Bunker, from April 23, 1865; Thomas Chatfield, from April 29, 1865; John L. Gifford, from May 1, 1865; Alexander Wallace, from May 1, 1865; H. Walton Griswold, from May 8, 1865; W. W. Greenfield, from May 12, 1865; Samuel Holden, from May 13, 1865; Charles C. Ricker, from May 25, 1865; John R. Neeld, from May 27, 1865; Charles O'Neill, from May 28, 1865; Charles H. Frisbie, from June 2, 1865; De Witt C. Kella, from June 9, 1865; Henry C. Keene, from June 10, 1865; Charles A. Orr, from June 12, 1865; Edwin Coffin, from June 23, 1865; William H. Hathaway, from June 27, 1865; J. H. Eldridge, from June 27, 1865; George A. Smith, from June 27, 1865; John C. Wells, from July 1, 1865; Charles H. Cadieu, from July 10, 1865; Cyrus Sears, from July 15, 1865; John K. Winn, from July 27, 1865; Henry Arer, from September 5, 1865; John S. Watson, from September 11, 1865; George R. Durand, from June 27, 1866; Francis M. Green, from September 3, 1866.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Adoniram B. Judson, to be a Surgeon in the Navy, from December 26, 1866, vice Surgeon John J. Abernethy, transferred to the retired list, agreeably to the nomination.

Assistant Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield, to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, from December 23, 1866, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Edward Sherwin, resigned.

J. Bayard Redfield, of Michigan, William J. Healey, of New York, Henry Gerrard, of New York, John F. Tarbell, of Massachusetts, E. Z. Goodwin Hobbs, of Maine, J. Porter Loomis, of Pennsylvania, E. Z. Harris, of New York, Henry C. Machette, of Pennsylvania, Chas. H. Lockwood, of New York, A. T. Hubbard, of Massachusetts, Chas. B. Boggs, of New Jersey, Frank Bissell, of New York, H. T. Stanchiff, of Connecticut, Aaron H. Nelson, of Illinois, George F. Bemis, of Massachusetts, and Frederick C. Alley, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Paymasters in the Navy, to fill vacancies in that grade.

George H. Reed, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, agreeably to the nomination.

Second Assistant Engineer Elijah Laws, to be a First Assistant

Engineer in the Navy, from July 25, 1866, and to rank next after First Assistant Engineer James H. Bailey.  
Second Assistant Engineer Haviland Barstow, Oscar C. Lewis, Henry F. Bradford and James Buttrworth, to be First Assistant Engineers in the Navy.  
Third Assistant Engineer Frederick Scholler, to be a Second Assistant Engineer in the Navy, from July 25, 1866.  
Third Assistant Engineer Albert U. Engard, to be a Second Assistant Engineer in the Navy, from July 25, 1866, to fill an existing vacancy.  
Third Assistant Engineers William A. Minter, Robert Crawford and Joseph H. Harmony, to be Second Assistant Engineers in the Navy, to fill vacancies in that grade.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### APPOINTED HOSPITAL STEWARD U. S. ARMY.

Private Daniel McNeill, Company G, 14th U. S. Infantry, and ordered to duty at Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory.

#### DISCHARGED.

Hospital Steward Henry Vallere, U. S. Army.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Hospital Steward Henry Edward, U. S. Army, now at Post Hospital, Greenville, La., has been ordered to proceed, without delay, to Indiana, Texas, and report to the commanding officer at that post for assignment to duty.

### CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

#### TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Burgess Caleb W. Horner, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Medical Department, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Major John L. Paxson, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from November 14, 1866.  
Brevet Major John King, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from November 14, 1866.  
Brevet Major Huntington W. Jackson, First Lieutenant of the 4th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.  
Major E. D. Beers, of the 5th New York Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Major Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., Captain of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Major James S. Wilson, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for especially conspicuous services rendered at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., to date from March 19, 1865.  
Brevet Major Edward R. Geary, Captain of Company F, Pennsylvania Independent Artillery, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg and Wauhatchie, to date from October 29, 1863.  
Burgess Samuel W. Blackwood, of the 81st U. S. Colored Troops, for meritorious and distinguished services during the outbreak and continuance of cholera in New Orleans, La., to date from November 26, 1866.  
Brevet Major Sylvester Bonaffin, Captain of the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Major William O. Carman, of the 1st West Virginia Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Major J. Weyand, Captain 126th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Major Robert M. Goodwin, Captain of the 37th Indiana Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services while performing the duties of Assistant Provost-Marshal of Nashville, Tenn., and of the Department of the Cumberland, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Major G. W. Z. Black, Captain of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Major Charles W. Griffith, Captain of the 6th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Major William C. Robinson, Captain of the 34th Illinois Volunteers, for especially valuable services at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

#### TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain Vespasian Warner, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from July 7, 1866.  
Captain W. C. Squire, of the 7th Ohio Sharpshooters, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from July 25, 1866.  
Captain Demas M. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from August 4, 1866.  
Captain Nelson Z. Strong, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from July 23, 1866.  
Brevet Captain James Clark Stockton, Assistant Surgeon of the 5th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful services in the Medical Department, to date from September 11, 1866.  
Captain Evans Blake, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from July 24, 1866.  
Brevet Captain Emmet Crawford, First Lieutenant of the 36th U. S. Colored troops, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Captain William F. Johnson, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from September 2, 1866.  
Captain John A. Cushman, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from September 7, 1866.  
Assistant Surgeon J. Schatz, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the Medical Department, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Captain George W. Corlies, First Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Captain James Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Captain Le Roy Dowd, Adjutant of the 39th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 8, 1865.  
Captain Charles T. Stanton, of the 21st Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.  
Brevet Captain John J. Douglas, First Lieutenant and Aide-de-camp, for gallantry in action at Kingsport, Tenn., and also at Russellville and Bull's Gap, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Captain William F. Speer, of the 23d Pennsylvania Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Captain E. G. Abbott, of the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.  
Captain James H. Stevens, of the 33d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Captain George W. Howard, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field during the entire war of the Rebellion, and particularly during the Atlanta campaign, and also the Nashville campaign of 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Captain Edward Knoble, of the 21st Kentucky Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war of the Rebellion, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Captain Cyrus E. Graves, of the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the engagement at Ayresboro', N. C., to date from March 16, 1865.  
Captain W. L. Goodrich, of the 107th U. S. Colored Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Captain William P. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the Department of the Ohio, to date from March 13, 1865.  
Captain William H. French, Commissary of Subsistence of Volun-

teers, for efficient services in East Tennessee, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John A. Morris, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for efficient and meritorious services in Ohio and East Tennessee, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles E. Mallam, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and efficient services in East Tennessee, and from the Rapidan to the James, and in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Fred. Mosbach, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Henry Sweeney, of the U. S. Volunteers, for long and faithful service, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles G. Teeple, of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Russell Hall, 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Joseph Ferguson, of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Daniel H. Conners, of the 3d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Morris H. Church, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Bull Run, (2d) Antietam, 1st and 2d Fredericksburg, and the storming of St. Mary's Heights, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Thomas Leddy, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Joseph H. Meredith, of the 33d U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Joseph Oermely, of the 33d U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services, and for bravery displayed at the siege of Fort Blakely, especially on the 5th of April, 1865, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George W. Maynard, of the 33d U. S. Colored Troops, for distinguished and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Seaborn W. Purchase, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George P. Sherwood, of the 13th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Bull Run, (1st), Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain W. C. Arthur, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain George F. Browning, First Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George E. Atwood, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mills, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Thomas B. Odell, of the 18th U. S. Colored Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain G. P. Clarke, of the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for distinguished services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Charles W. Woolsey, First Lieutenant of the 164th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Nathan Cole, of the 33d Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John L. Paxson, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from November 10, 1866.

Brevet Captain Huntington W. Jackson, First Lieutenant of the 4th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain S. O. Howard, of the 155th New York Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field, to date from March 29, 1865.

Captain John T. Hostler, 185th New York Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, to date from April 1, 1865.

Captain Thomas H. Whitney, of the 37th U. S., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Horace E. Whitfield, of the 37th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Samuel E. Day, of the 37th U. S. Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George W. Singer, of the 37th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Legrand W. Perce, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James S. Wilson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallantry at the battle of Jonesboro', Georgia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Edward R. Geary, of Battery E, Pennsylvania Independent Artillery, for distinguished services at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville, to date from May 2, 1863.

Assistant Surgeon Theodore Wild, of the 81st U. S. Colored Troops, for meritorious and distinguished services at White's Ranch, Texas, where cholera prevailed in August, 1866, to date from November 26, 1866.

Captain Joseph F. Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Subsistence Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Stephen Pierson, First Lieutenant of the 3d New Jersey Volunteers, for highly distinguished conduct and gallantry at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Sylvester Bonaffin, of the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Boynton Plank Road, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William B. Bacon, of the 34th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of New Market, Va., to date from May 15, 1864.

Captain I. Weyand, of the 126th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

#### TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

Assistant Surgeon James Clark Stockton, of the 36th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful services in the Medical Department, to date from September 11, 1866.

First Lieutenant Emmet Crawford, of the 37th U. S. Colored Troops, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George W. Corlies, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John J. Douglas, Aide-de-camp, for gallantry in action at Morrisville, Tenn., October 29, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Allen G. Shepherd, of the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Stephen Childs, Second Lieutenant of the 5th Maine Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant John F. Bolton, Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from July 11, 1866.

First Lieutenant J. T. Johnson, of the 5th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from August 29, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles H. C. Brown, of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Alpheus K. Long, of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Joseph M. Califf, of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Robert M. Spiney, of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the attack on Fort Gilmer, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Sylvester Eler, of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the attack on Fort Gilmer, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles F. H. Brown, of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Richard Folson, Second Lieutenant of the 16th Veteran Reserve Corps, for good and faithful services during the war, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Williamsburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant John Anderson, Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Alexander J. Penicost, Regimental Quartermaster of the 5th West Virginia Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

#### CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Albert J. Myer, of New York, to be Chief Signal Officer of the Army of the U. S., with the rank of Colonel, to date from July 29, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

William E. Merrill, late Captain in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to be Captain, to date from March 3, 1863.

#### ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas D. Shepherd, late Second Lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, to date from March 6, 1866.

#### EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Frank T. Bennett, late First Lieutenant in the 18th U. S. Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, to date from January 6, 1864.

## MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

### NEW YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—My attention has been called to an article which appeared in a late issue of the JOURNAL, upon the State Military Association, and as I consider it calculated to create an erroneous impression in the minds of officers of the National Guard, who were not present at the late meeting of the Association, I feel it my duty to address you these few lines and to ask their publication.

The officers who attend the meetings of the Association do so as representative men; their holding commissions involves this as much when they meet in deliberation, as when upon strictly military duty, and as such their first duty is to promote the welfare of the commands to which they are attached. I do not think that this duty has been neglected at the meetings of the Association.

I am not prepared to say but that a system of delegation would not be a better plan than the one now in use in the Association; but I am opposed to any distinctions in rank being recognized, and am quite persuaded that many company officers, from their intimate and constant intercourse with their men, are equally and oftentimes better able to see defects, and to suggest improvements in the laws, than regimental or general officers.

That a diversity of opinion oftentimes exists is true. The same remark would apply with equal force to all assemblies for deliberation. It is for the purpose, I take it, of culling from the diverse opinions the best, and of acting upon it, that the Association meets. The opinions which have prevailed in the Association have been such as have been well sustained by argument and illustration, and so far from being able to perceive any objection to a diversity of opinion upon any new subject being introduced, I do see a positive good resulting, as a means of obtaining its thorough ventilation, before any result is arrived at.

The time which you consider as lost in complimentary resolutions was of short duration. It was, however, time well spent, in extending courtesies to gentlemen, from whom the Association expected co-operation and assistance after its adjournment, and whether the subjects of the resolutions attended the sessions or not has no bearing upon the propriety or policy of the resolutions themselves. The committees of the Association are appointed so soon after the meeting organizes as is practicable, and quite in time to take up and consider such matters as may be referred to them, and the work in committee has always, so far as I am capable of judging, been thorough, and industriously performed.

The greater part of the officers who attend the meetings do not come unprepared; on the contrary it is those who have studied the working of the laws, and are earnest in the cause of advancing the National Guard, who take the pains to visit Albany upon these occasions.

In relation to the weight with the Assembly which the Association carries, I have observed, during the past few years, that the greater portion of the amendments to the laws governing the National Guard have emanated from the deliberations of the Military Association; sometimes modified in form, but still embodying the idea.

That committees should be appointed at a meeting to report at the following, is neither practicable nor desirable; such plan has been tried and abandoned as non-productive of good results.

Had you been present at the meeting you discuss, I hardly think your conclusions would have been such as they appear to be. I do not, however, address you with the expectation or design of changing your individual opinion, but as I said above, of preventing wrong impressions in relation to the Military Association of the work it undertakes to promote, being favored by our brother officers of the National Guard who are unable to attend its sessions.

I remain, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,  
LLOYD ASPINWALL, Brigadier-General,  
President New York State Military Association.

## MILITIA ITEMS.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—It was intended by the officers of this regiment (American Guard) to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birthday by a street parade and a flag presentation at the State Arsenal. As the condition of the streets prevented them from carrying out the first part of the programme, the regimental line was formed at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 23d ult. As the members of the Seventy-first are great favorites with the ladies, the boards of the arsenal were well covered by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. It may be well here to explain that by boards we do not mean the floor, but the wretched seats which are the only sitting accommodations in the above-mentioned drill room. However, we shall have more to say on the subject of arsenals and armories on another occasion. The regiment made a remarkably fine appearance, and was divided into ten companies of twelve files each. After the line was formed, Colonel Parmele, who was in command, exercised the regiment in a few battalion movements, after which the companies were arranged so as to form three sides of a square for the purpose of receiving their colors. Brigadier-General George M. Palmer, Commissary-General, presented the colors on behalf of his Excellency Governor Fenton, and in so doing made a very eloquent speech, alluding to the service that the regiment had done the country at the first battle of Bull Run and elsewhere during the Rebellion. Colonel Parmele, received the flags on behalf of the regiment, and pledged himself and his men never to allow the proud emblems of our State and Nation to be either sullied with dishonor or trailed in the dust. The colors are a very elegant set, consisting of the U. S. and State flags, on the former of which are inscribed the places where the regiment has been quartered during the Rebellion, viz: 1861, Washington, Alexandria, Potomac River, Aquia Creek, Bull Run; 1862, Washington, Tennytown, Fort Mifflin; 1863, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Oyster Point and Carlisle.

After the presentation the regiment was again exercised in the evolutions of the battalion, closing by a review by Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward, commanding First brigade, who was present, attended by his staff. After the above ceremony was concluded the regiment was dismissed, and several selections were played by the regimental band, under Professor Downing, alternating with the field music of the regiment, under Drum-Major Bruce, both the band and the drum corps acquitting themselves in a highly creditable manner. Among the military gentlemen present were Brigadier-Generals Darling and Aspinwall, ex-Colonel Martin, Major Libby, Surgeon McMillan, Lieutenant-Colonel Remmy, of the Twenty-second, Captain Johnson, of the Ninth, and Captains Cox and Oliver, of the Thirty-seventh.

The annual reception of Company E of this regiment, Captain O. C. Smith commanding, took place at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., and was a very pleasant and successful affair. The attendance was surprisingly large for such a disagreeable evening as it unfortunately was, and the toilets of the ladies were elaborate and fashionable. The decorations of the hall were very fine, bunting being profusely displayed on all sides. Colonel Parmele, and a large number of the line officers of the regiment were present. The music was furnished by the regimental band under the leadership of Downing, and was most excellent. The reception was admirably managed; the committee efficient, and the affair closed with the most perfect satisfaction to all concerned. Company E is one of the most flourishing companies of the regiment, and commanded by an efficient officer.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—Colonel G. B. Post issued the following order, assuming command, on the 21st ult.: By virtue of an election by the officers of the Twenty-second regiment, and of a commission as Colonel, with rank from February 3, 1867, from the Adjutant-General's office, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Twenty-second regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Headquarters are for the present established at No. 6 Hanover street. The following officers are hereby appointed upon the regimental staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Chaplain, re-appointed; Frank A. Otis, Engineer; Dr. Everett Herriek, Surgeon, re-appointed; Charles S. Bunker, Quartermaster; Darley Randall, Regimental Treasurer, re-appointed. The commanding officer takes advantage of this opportunity to thank Lieutenant Bunker—who has been appointed Quartermaster at his own request—for the prompt and able manner in which he has performed the duties of Adjutant since his appointment to that office. He will continue to act as Adjutant until his successor is appointed and has qualified. The following general system of instruction for the command will be followed in future: During the drill season there will be ordered in each month one battalion drill of each wing, one skeleton battalion drill of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment, and such meetings for tactical and theoretical instruction of officers as may be found necessary, two battalion drills of battalions of two companies, under the command of the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, in each week, which drills will be ordered on the regular drill nights of the companies. At these latter drills the commanding officers will pay particular attention to enforcing the accurate performance of the minor details of duty, both on the part of officers and men; and, to this end, will at their discretion resolve the battalions into companies, and command them alternately as instructors. These drills, and also the skeleton battalion drills, will be strictly private. A General Order will be issued each month prescribing the duty for the following month. The following officers have been commissioned in the Twenty-second regiment, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: John S. Busing, to be First Lieutenant of Company A, with rank from January 31st, vice Wingate, promoted; James S. Franklin, to be Second Lieutenant of Company A, with rank from January 31st, vice Busing, promoted; George J. Clan Ransell, to be Captain of Company F, with rank from February 4th, vice Francis, commission vacated by General Orders No. 19, series 1866, from the Adjutant-General's office; Charles D. Walker, to be First Lieutenant of Company F, with rank from February 4th, vice Clan Ransell, promoted; Charles A. Russell, to be Second Lieutenant of Company F, with rank from February 4th, vice Walker, promoted.

Preparations are now being made for the grand promenade concert, to be given by the band of this regiment, and we understand that Dodworth has some new selections which he intends to perform on this occasion. Among them is the "Remmy Quickstep," dedicated to the newly elected Lieutenant-Colonel. The date of the concert has not as yet transpired.

**WASHINGTON BLUES.**—The third annual *coterie* of the "Washington Blues," Company K, of the Twelfth regiment, Captain Coputt, commanding, came off at the regimental armory, corner Broadway and Fourth street, on Wednesday evening, the 20th ult., and for selectness, numerous attendance and variety of entertainment can compare favorably with any company ball of the season. One could scarcely imagine that an armory or drill room like that of the Twelfth could have been so finely decorated as it was on this occasion. The

walls on all sides were covered and handsomely decorated with flags of all nations, even to the national ensign of the Japanese. Between the seventh and eighth dances on the order; Lieutenant Cantrill presented the company with an elegant silk flag (national), the stars being handsomely embroidered. In his presentation speech, the Lieutenant spoke in eloquent language of the company, and the interest which was taken in its welfare. The flag was duly received by Private Brantigan, on behalf of the company, in an appropriate and feeling manner, after which dancing was continued until intermission. After intermission, Messrs. Fred and Jerome Lubin gave a short exhibition of "Mystic de illusion," or magical performance, in good style. Dancing was then continued until morning. We noticed Colonel Ward present, and large representations of the National Guard. Conspicuous among them was a delegation of Company E, Second Connecticut Militia, in their neat uniforms.

**NATIONAL GUARD IN THE ASSEMBLY.**—Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, Chairman of the Committee on the Militia and Public Defence, has introduced in the New York Assembly a bill to amend the Code. The first portion of the bill is devoted to changes in the enrollment of the reserved Militia. The number of non-commissioned officers and privates in a company is fixed at forty-five as a minimum and one hundred as a maximum; 300 non-commissioned officers and privates being the minimum regimental organization. It is provided that there shall be a commissary-general of subsistence with the rank of brigadier-general. One hundred and fifty dollars is fixed as the limit of the rental for an out-of-town company armory. The clause exempting from jury duty after seven years' service is to be restored. Paragraph 218 is amended so as to cause the Commander-in-Chief to appoint and commission brigadier-generals in the various divisions upon the recommendation of the major-general commanding the division. The staff of each division is to consist of an assistant adjutant-general, who shall be chief of staff; inspector, engineer, judge-advocate and surgeon, each ranking as colonel; an ordnance officer, a quartermaster and a commissary of subsistence, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; two aides-de-camp with the rank of major, and one aide-de-camp with the rank of captain, to be appointed by the major-general commanding the division. The staff of the brigade is to consist of an adjutant-general, who shall be chief of staff, an inspector, an engineer, a judge-advocate, and a surgeon, each ranking as a major; an ordnance officer, a quartermaster, a commissary, and an aide-de-camp with the rank of captain, and an aide-de-camp with the rank of first lieutenant, to be commissioned upon appointment of the brigadier-general, approved by division commander. A commissary of subsistence, with the rank of first lieutenant, is to be added to the regimental staff.

**SIXTH REGIMENT.**—In accordance with orders published by us last week, a drill of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street, on Monday evening, the 25th ult. The following were the movements for the evening: 1. Formation; 2. Manual of arms; 3. Loading and firing; 4. Review; 5. Dress parade. We are sorry to be compelled to say that the drill in the above movements was a very poor one, for the company officers appeared to be very poorly instructed in their duties, and consequently the men showed that they had not been well drilled. There was a great lack of uniformity on the part of both men and officers. The Colonel and Major wore the bugle of the light infantry on their cap fronts; several of the officers and men wore cap covers, and many of the men did not wear pompons on their caps, while four of the company officers did. If pompons are to be worn by the men, then no man should be allowed to appear without them, and again it looks odd and is wrong for four officers to wear pompons, while the rest do not; out of the nine first sergeants present, but two worn pompons, three wore cap covers, and one of them had no bayonet scabbard. These may seem to be little matters, but they must be looked after if it is desired to have the regiment well drilled and disciplined. The right general guide wore cavalry boots, and when the line was formed for review we noticed that the front rank man on the left of the tallest corporal of the second company in line—and, by the way, this man appeared to be the best soldier in his company, both in carriage and proficiency in handling his musket—wore a cap cover, and had his pants tucked in his boots. The loadings and firings were very poor, several of the fires by wing being more like fire firing than firing by volley. The companies need much drilling, and should not fire with caps until they are better instructed. After the firing Major Kinney took command of the regiment, and Colonel Mason reviewed it. This was the best executed movement of the evening, although several mistakes were made in giving the commands, and much distance was lost in wheeling. A. the dress parade, which followed the review, the first sergeants did not appear to know how to come to the front and centre correctly. We would remind the Major that while the music is beating down the line he should remain in his position and not sit down, and also that, when at dress parade, the Colonel is exercising the regiment in the manual of arms, all other officers should face to their proper front, and not repeat the Colonel's commands.

We make these remarks in no spirit of carping criticism, for we have not mentioned much that we noticed, and are aware that quite a number of the members of the regiment understand English imperfectly. We have, however, endeavored to lay before the officers and members of this regiment a fair statement of the manner in which a spectator, who would willingly praise rather than censure, was impressed by witnessing their drill on last Monday.

**FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—A grand promenade concert was given by the regimental band of this regiment, under the leadership of Professor M. Mayer, at the Turn-Halle, Meserole street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday evening, the 25th ult., and was quite a success. The first portion of the programme was devoted to the performance of some excellent selections, after which dancing was indulged in and continued until a late hour.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Company E, of this regiment, will give a promenade concert, at the armory, on the 27th inst.

**DRILLS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—Wing drills of this regiment were held at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, Colonel John Ward conducting the drills. On Wednesday evening the companies of the left wing assembled for drill, and were divided into six commands of eleven files each. In forming the line there was too much marching about of the companies. The companies should be marched from the place where they are formed to the rear of their position in line, and not go marching round and round like children at their games. When in line, the wing made a very good appearance. After assuming command of the battalion, Colonel Ward exercised the men for some time in the manual of arms, and we noticed that the officer commanding the left company, and one other officer, stood with their sabres on the ground while the men were being thus exercised. One serious fault with the officers of this regiment is the easiness with which they

perform their duties, and the negligent manner in which they carry their swords. We noticed that on one occasion, when the line was formed, the Captain commanding the left company placed his First Sergeant on a line with him and on his right to save him from dressing his company. This is what may be called a trick which is hardly worthy of a company commander. As a general thing, however, the drill was a good one, the movements being very well executed, although we regret to say that they were according to *Mancie* Tactics. We must not omit to mention that the drum corps, which was present at both of these drills, made a very good appearance, and that the Drum-Major appears to be very well instructed in his duties.

**BATTERY G, FIRST ARTILLERY (VETERAN CORPS).**—The above battery, Captain Stoutenburgh commanding, was detailed to fire a national salute from the Battery, on the 23d ult., at noon, at the close of which Lieutenant Kierstedt, on behalf of the officers and members, presented to ex-Lieutenant Harry Baker, a beautifully engraved series of resolutions, prefacing his remarks, which were very appropriate to the occasion and day, by reading the original certificate of membership of Lieutenant Baker, dated June 15, 1817, from which time till the 8th of last month (when he was honorably discharged) he has been an active member and officer in the National Guard. Battery G was organized in 1830, by Captain Chapman, an officer in the 1812 war, as the "Old Veteran Corps '76," for militia duty, composed of descendants from Revolutionary stock over thirty-six years of age, and continued its organization until 1863, when, as the Militia law then passed did not recognize independent organizations, this corps attached itself to the First regiment of Artillery. The age, however, of many members (some of whom had been connected with the corps ten or fifteen years), prevented them from doing active regimental duty, and they were honorably discharged and the battery recruited with younger men, and is now one of the finest batteries in the First regiment of Artillery. Battery G has fired a national salute from the Battery on the 4th of July, at sunrise, and 22d of February, at noon, and every salute ordered by the commanding general of the First division, for many years.

**BROOKLYN CITY GUARD.**—This organization (Company G, of the Thirtieth regiment) gave their annual reception in the Assembly Room of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult. As usual, quite a large and distinguished company honored the occasion by their presence. The room was very simply but tastefully decorated, and the music, which was furnished by Grafulla, was all that could be desired. The card of dances embraced some twenty-four selections, which were not concluded until far into the small hours. The entertainments of this company are of a *recherche* character, and invitations (no tickets being sold) are eagerly sought after. The members of the company appeared in civilian dress, and with the exception of the flags which decorated the room, there was nothing to indicate that the gathering was a military one, even the titles of the members of the committees being omitted on the cards for dancing. The officers and members of the company were very attentive to their guests, and all went merry as a marriage bell until the completion of the last dance on the list warned the merry revellers that even the pleasantest of evenings must have an end.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—At an election held at the armory of this regiment, on Wednesday evening, the 30th ult., Colonel Meyer presiding, Private Louis Geiseler was elected by an almost unanimous vote to the position of First Lieutenant of Company F, vice Hamann, promoted Captain of Company D. The newly-elected Lieutenant Geiseler was formerly Major in the "German Schutzenbund."

First Lieutenant Frederick Horrmann, of Company D, died on the 20th ult. The funeral took place on the 22d ult., and the company paraded and paid the last honors to a departed comrade.

The annual ball of Company D, of this regiment, Captain Hamann commanding, was held at the Union Assembly Rooms, Blinck street, on Thursday evening, the 21st ult., and was attended by a large assemblage of the friends of the regiment. The decorations of the rooms were pleasing and profuse in the extreme, giving them a gay appearance. The officers of the regiment were well represented, also those of the Eleventh, Ninety-sixth, First and Third Cavalry. Dancing commenced early, and the festivities continued until long after midnight. Captain Hamann has but recently been elected to the command of Company D, having been paid the compliment of being chosen from another company (F). He is highly spoken of as an officer, and no doubt feels proud of the flourishing company he now commands.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Captain Howard Galpin, of Company G, of this regiment, was the recipient of a masquerade surprise from the members of his company, at his residence in Fifty-second street, on Thursday evening, the 21st ult. The weather was decidedly unfavorable for such an affair, as a severe snow-storm prevailed during the evening. The party, however, were welcomed by the Captain, from whom, together with his courteous lady, they received every attention. Among the characters represented were John Chinaman and wife, one of the Siamese Twins. The White Knight acted as Floor Manager. The festivities continued until far into the night, all present appearing to enter very heartily into the spirit of the occasion.

Company D, of this regiment, Captain Shaw commanding, will hold their annual reception at the regimental armory on the 30th inst., when a very enjoyable time is expected.

**DRILLS OF THE CAVALRY BRIGADE.**—Brigadier-General Foster, commanding cavalry brigade, has issued the following order: The commissioned officers of this brigade will assemble for manege practice within the brigade riding school, in stable dress, mounted, until further orders, as follows, viz:

First regiment Cavalry, first and third weeks of each month, at 1 o'clock P. M. of each day; Mondays, Companies A and B; Tuesdays, Companies C, D and E; Wednesdays, Companies F, G and H; Thursdays, Companies I and K; Fridays, field and staff.

Third regiment Cavalry, second and fourth weeks of each month, at 1 o'clock P. M. of each day; Mondays, Companies B, G and D; Tuesdays, Companies E and F; Wednesdays, Companies C and H; Thursdays, Companies I; Fridays, field and staff.

Fourth squadron, on Saturdays of second and fourth weeks. Company of Washington Greys, on Wednesdays of the second and fourth weeks.

Each officer will register his name on each day of attendance, or be reported as absent.

The manege will be under the direction of Major Green. Commissioned officers will assemble, dismounted, for drill within the armory of Third regiment Cavalry, on Fridays, the 5th, 13th and 19th days of April next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

**FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY (HAWKINS ZOUAVES).**—A new company is now being organized for the above regiment, under the direction of Colonel John W. Marshall, Capt-in Harry Wilcox and Lieutenant Frank M. Clark, late of the Tenth New York Volunteer. Regular meetings of the company are held every Tuesday evening, at the armory, northwest corner of Broadway and Fourth street. Some member of the company can be found at the

every evening for the purpose of taking the names of any who desire to join. All veterans of the late war who have an honorable discharge from the service are earnestly requested to enroll themselves.

**COMPANY H, FIFTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment has long been justly celebrated for its social company gatherings, and the ball of Company H, Captain Elliott, commanding which took place on Wednesday evening, the 20th ult., at the regimental armory, was no exception. The ball opened early in the evening, and before the festivities closed the hour hand of the armory clock had passed over more than half the distance necessary to bring it to the hour it indicated when the ball commenced. During the early part of the evening, Captain Elliott was presented with a richly-chased gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed. The presentation was made by Lieutenant Merlen, who acted as spokesman of the company, presenting the watch and chain to the Captain as an indication of the high esteem in which he was held by them. Captain Elliott responded in a feeling manner. Among the officers present were Colonel Meyer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand, Surgeon Thurman, Captain Hollenworth and Quartermaster Brehm, as well as a large number of the other officers of the Fifth. Everything passed off agreeably, and as one would expect of the "dancing company" of the Fifth regiment.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—The first social hop of the series to be given by this regiment took place at the regimental armory, on the evening of Washington's Birthday, and was well attended by the numerous friends of the regiment. The drill rooms were thoroughly renovated and most tastefully decorated with bunting, and presented a pleasing appearance. The hop opened at about nine o'clock, and dancing continued until shortly after midnight, there being no intermission, as it is only intended that these affairs shall be of short duration, and not regular all-night balls. Colonel Carr, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Major Robinson, Adjutant Durfee and an official representative from every company in the regiment were present; also, Major Wentworth, of General Varian's staff. The affair passed off in a very pleasant manner, creditable alike to the officers and to all who participated. The next hop will take place on the 4th of March.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment paraded on the 22d ult. in honor of the day, to receive from the city a stand of colors. The flag was formed in Bond street, right resting on the Bowery, at 2 o'clock P. M. The regiment marched from Bond street down Broadway (not escorted by the Eleventh, as erroneously reported) to the Park, arriving there at about 3 o'clock. Mayor Hoffman presented the regiment with a very elegant stand of colors, consisting of the State and city colors, richly embroidered, and a pair of guidons, bearing the number of the regiment. Colonel Krebbs received the flag on behalf of the regiment, and made the following remarks:

YOUR HONOR:—I have not many words to say in return to your kind and eloquent remarks. As a military organization of citizens of this metropolis, enlisted in the cause of law and order and the defense of our free institutions, we shall ever look upon these admirable banners as the emblems of human rights, liberty and progress, and be always reminded of our sacred duty to hold them high before the world and continue worthy of them under all and any circumstances. I thank your Honor and the Honorable Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen heartily, on behalf of my regiment, for this splendid and generous gift which you have so graciously presented us in the name of the City of New York, on the anniversary of the birth of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

After the presentation the regiment broke into column of companies and passed in review before the Mayor, after which the regiment passed round the lower end of the Park and up the Bowery to the regimental armory. As the regiment passed our office it looked very well. The drum corps, under Drum-Major Gunsell, made an exceedingly fine appearance with their full dress hats (old regulation) and red horse-hair plumes. The officers wore the full dress hat and spurs, and we did not notice a single man in the ranks who did not have a pom-pom in his cap, which is more than we can say of most regiments which wear this ornament.

**TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—An election took place at the armory of this regiment on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., Major McAfee presiding, to fill the vacancy of First Lieutenant in Company A, caused by the resignation of J. A. Mandeville. The Second Lieutenant, Charles Miller, not being a candidate, George S. Burger was duly elected to the position. Lieutenant Burger, at the time of the election, was not connected with the company or regiment, but we understand is an officer who has seen considerable service in the field, and is well qualified for the position.

Company F, of this regiment, Captain Milnor Imlay commanding, gave their annual ball, at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 19th ult. The hall was finely decorated, the attendance good, and the officers of the Twelfth well represented, among them Colonel Ward and Captain Hays, of his staff, Major McAfee and Surgeon Reilly. The officers of the Seventy-first and other regiments were well represented. We also noticed present General Burger and Captain Frolich, of his staff, Major McKeon and Surgeon Scott, of the New Jersey Rifle Corps, Captain Aithenson, of the Eighteenth N. G., Sing Sing, and others. The various committees, we are sorry to say, were wonderfully deficient in regard to their duties, and there was a general complaint on this account on the part of their guests present. Although this inadvertence was doubtless unintentional, it decidedly marred the success of the ball.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Despite the unfavorable condition of the streets this regiment (Washington Rifles) made their usual parade on the 22d ult. The regiment turned out ten companies strong of twenty-one files each, Colonel J. Maidhof in command. As the streets were too full of snow to parade with company fronts the regiment was marched by the flank from Great Jones street through Fourth street, up Fourth avenue around the Washington Monument in Union Square, thence down Broadway to Canal, and through Canal street and Bowery to the Armory. In the evening the officers of the regiment took dinner at the Harmonic Rooms in Essex street, where they spent a very pleasant social evening. The regimental band was in attendance and furnished excellent music for the occasion.

An election will be held on the 4th inst. to fill the vacancy in Company B, of this regiment, caused by the resignation of Captain Bernard Meyer.

**WASHINGTON LIGHT GUARD.**—The anniversary ball of Company B (Washington Light Guard), of the Twelfth regiment, Captain Banta commanding, took place on Friday evening, the 22d ult., at the New York Assembly Rooms, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, and both in selectness of the assemblage and the large numbers who attended, it was a gratifying success. It was past ten o'clock when the ball opened and the dancing commenced. The music was excellent, and was furnished by the regimental band, which was ably led by J. G. Otto. Just prior to intermission the drum corps of the regiment, under Drum-Major Strubs (not Murphy, as erroneously reported last week), gave a very creditable exhibition of their skill in drumming. The ball passed off pleasantly, with but few drawbacks, and

these were caused by the non-efficiency of a portion of the committee of arrangements and the general absence of the officers of the company—the First Lieutenant being the only officer of the company present during the ball—Captain Banta being out of town, and Lieutenant Taylor being unable to attend by reason of sickness in his family.

**THE BLACK-MAILING SYSTEM.**—We were recently shown a printed circular letter which has been sent to a large number of the officers of the First division, inviting the friends of the reporter of one of the Sunday papers to meet, "for the purpose of arranging a presentation to that gentleman, as a suitable token of regard for the interest and devotion shown by him in all matters concerning the National Guard, and especially for his attention to the wants of the First division." We had almost said we were surprised that such a letter should be circulated, but we are not, although we are surprised that the officer whose name is signed to it should countenance such a disgusting piece of effrontery and black-mailing. How supremely ridiculous it is to speak of the interest and devotion displayed by a reporter in collecting Militia news, when he is employed for the especial purpose, and would be discharged did he neglect it. Still, we are happy to say that the power of the individual to whom we allude, and the paper he represents, has been weakened and broken by the impartiality and honesty of the course pursued by the JOURNAL. It is not hard to find men who are willing to buy up criticism, but it is hard to make them respect the opinion of a man who considers the test of military ability is the amount of bribe he can pay. The members of the National Guard have been too long compelled to throw scraps to the parasites and leeches which have, until within the last year or so, been their only representatives in the newspapers of the City of New York. But the times have changed, and these scoundrels are receiving from honest men the contempt they deserve. If the proposed testimonial is to be considered as a charitable enterprise, let it go on by all means; but let us hear no more of devotion and interest, and such terms, applied to the opinions and doings of a venal journalist. We hope to be able to furnish our readers with a full list of the subscribers to this unwarranted testimonial.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment celebrated the 22d of February by a lecture, delivered by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Chaplain of the regiment, at the Cooper Institute, entitled "The Roll of Honor, or the Citizen Soldier." The house was comfortably filled, something over twelve hundred people being present. The lecture of the reverend gentleman was in his happiest style, and was delivered in a most eloquent manner. As his voice resounded through the hall, we heard one member of the regiment remark to another, "What a voice that is for a Brigadier-General." Dr. Chapin spoke of the service of the Ninth, and of the many actions in which it had participated. We think he made a mistake in speaking of Lieutenant Bramhall's distinguishing himself at the battle of Poolsville instead of Ball's Bluff. The lecture, however, was a fine effort, and was highly gratifying to the audience.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Colonel Emmons Clark has issued the following order: The companies composing the right wing of this regiment will assemble, in full fatigue, for battalion drill, on Tuesday, March 5th, and the companies composing the left wing will assemble for the same purpose on Wednesday, March 6th. Roll call of companies at 7½ o'clock P. M. The resignation of Lieutenant J. V. W. Vandervoort having been accepted, he is honorably discharged from this regiment. Walter R. Blake, Company H, and John W. Callender, Company H, having been expelled by a vote of their company, the action of the company is hereby confirmed.

**FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—The third annual reception of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 22d ultimo, and was a very pleasant affair, bringing together quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The music for the occasion was furnished by the regimental band, and, opening with the overture to Fra Diavolo, consisted of twenty-four selections for dancing. In the course of the evening Colonel J. Q. Adams, commanding the regiment, was presented with a very handsome sword, by Lieutenant James Packer, on behalf of the officers of the regiment.

**FIRST DIVISION.**—Major-General Shaler, commanding First division, has issued General Orders No. 2, in which, after promulgating Special Orders No. 24 from Albany, he says:

In promulgating Special Orders No. 24, current series, from General Headquarters, the division commander takes the occasion to refer the officers of the command to Article 23 (on orders and correspondence) of General Regulations for the Military Forces of the State of New York, and directs for the purpose of obtaining uniformity in the manner of conducting the official business, and in the manner of recording such business, that at each headquarters there shall be kept one order book, one letter book, one roster book, one journal or endorsement book, one file of orders from each of the headquarters above, and one file of letters received.

The order book shall contain a copy of every general and special order issued, and will be signed in the book by the staff officer whose name was attached to the originals sent from the office. General Orders will be numbered and kept in one series, and Special Orders in another, the numbers always beginning with the first of the year. Each order will be separated from the one following by a red line. Orders received will be kept within two jointed file boards, and the date of the receipt noted (in red ink) at the bottom of the first page. That all orders from the same headquarters may be kept in one file, the same sized paper will be used whether written or printed.

In the letter book will be recorded every letter issued. Each will be separated from the one which follows by a red line, and each letter should be signed in the book by its writer. There should be a margin two inches wide on the left of each page, in which should be noted in red ink the names of the parties to whom copies of the letter have been sent, and when the letter has been addressed to an officer under cover to his commander the fact should be noted in a similar manner. An index to the letter book will be kept in which it will be sufficient to have the name of the person addressed appear.

The roster book will contain the rosters as required by paragraphs 487 to 498, General Regulations for the Military Forces State of New York. The journal or endorsement book will contain a record of all papers passing through the headquarters, going up or down. Two pages will be required upon which to make the entries. On the left of the first page a column about one and a half inches wide will be ruled off and headed, When Received; next to the right a column about three inches wide headed, Name of Writer; and the balance of the first page will be headed, Date and Purport. The second page will be headed, Endorsement and Disposition. The first column on the left will contain the date at which the paper was received. In the second column will be entered the name of the writer. In the third column the date and purport of the communication will be entered, and on the opposite page will be written in full the endorsement made, and the manner in which the paper was disposed of. The entries should be separated by a red line, and a vacant space left above the red lines for noting whatever action may be subsequently taken upon the same paper, should it again pass through the same headquarters.

Letters received and not forwarded or returned will be filed, after being folded (letter paper in three equal folds, and cap paper in four), and endorsed at the top of the first fold with the place and date of the letter, name and rank of the writer, and a summary of its contents, and at the bottom of the same fold with the date of the receipt in red ink.

All communications will be folded and endorsed in the manner just described for letters received. Those intended for the Commander-

in-Chief will be addressed to the Adjutant-General of the State; for the division commander, to the division inspector; for a brigade commander, to his brigade inspector; and for a regimental commander, to his adjutant. The endorsements of the intermediate commanders will begin at the top of the second fold, and follow each other in the order of their dates. In passing to higher headquarters the endorsement must be signed by the commanding officer, but in passing down may be signed by his order, by an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department. All communications will be written on not less than one-half of a letter sheet, and the outside or last page will be left blank for the endorsements. Communications containing enclosures will have marked upon the first fold the number of enclosures.

The books herein designated can be obtained by a requisition upon the Adjutant-General. All such books, with the orders and official papers on file at the different headquarters, will continue the property of the State, and be turned over by the commanding officers, on retiring, to their successors in command, but commanding officers may obtain copies of all orders for their private use if desired.

This order will be promulgated to the entire command.

**PRESENTATION IN THE SIXTH REGIMENT.**—After the drill of the Sixth regiment, on last Monday night, Colonel J. W. Mason, on behalf of the officers and members of the Sixth regiment, presented Adjutant J. H. Ingersoll, of that regiment, with an elegant sword, sword belt, sash, and sword knot. Adjutant Ingersoll is very popular with his regiment, and the men appeared to be delighted at having an opportunity of signifying their appreciation of his services.

**THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.**—The nineteenth annual ball of Troop E, Third regiment Cavalry, Captain D. Runne commanding, will take place on the 7th inst., at the Union Assembly Rooms, Elisabeth street.

**HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—This battery, Captain J. S. Amore commanding, fired a salute at Fort Green, Brooklyn on the 22d ult, in honor of the day.

**DRUM CORPS, NINETEENTH REGIMENT.**—An invitation ball of the drum corps of the Ninety-sixth regiment took place on the 28th ult. at the Harmonic Rooms, Essex street.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

**ARMORIES.**—An order has been adopted by the Boston Board of Aldermen to consider the expediency of providing armories for Companies A and B (First Cavalry battalion) in the new charity building to be erected on the corner of Chardon and Hawkins streets. Both companies need more extended accommodations. It would not be a bad idea for all the infantry officers connected with Boston regiments to petition the Board of Aldermen to build or provide a suitable armory where all the infantry regiments could assemble for battalion drills. This is what Boston has been wanting for some time.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—Company C, Fifth regiment, Captain D. T. S. Leland commanding, gave a grand promenade concert and ball at the City Hall, on Thursday evening, the 14th ult. It was a very successful party. As the Germania Band, of Boston, furnished the music, it must be said that such music is seldom heard. Among the guests present were Adjutant-General Cunningham and Brigadier-General Chamberlain, of the Governor's Staff, and Brigadier-General Pierson, of the Second brigade, and staff, also Colonel Grammar and staff, of the Fifth Infantry.

**FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY, BOSTON.**—Company A (National Lancers) held their sixth and last levee of the season at the company's armory in Sudbury street, on Wednesday evening, the 13th ult. The armory was finely decorated. A very large company was present, and but for being somewhat crowded, they enjoyed themselves, as every one does who attends a Lancer levee.

**COMPANY D (ROXBURY HORSE GUARDS).**—This organization is giving a course of assemblies at Minot Hall, Boston, where a general good time is the motto. The company is recovering its old vitality, having to some extent recovered from the internal troubles that threatened at one time to seriously cripple it.

**COMPANY B (BOSTON LIGHT DRAGOONS).**—This corps will celebrate their seventeenth anniversary on the 23d of March by a parade.

**FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, COMPANY C (BURRILL LIGHT GUARD).**—A grand complimentary party and promenade concert tendered to the honorary members of the corps took place at Maverick Hall, East Boston, on Tuesday evening, February 19th. The concert was from 8 to 9 and dancing from 9 to 12 o'clock. A large and brilliant assembly was present. Brown's full band furnished the music. Among those present were Brigadier-General Burrill, commanding First brigade, and members of his staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Proctor and Captain Bigelow, of the First Infantry, and Lieutenant Bixby, of the Seventh Infantry. Captain Henry Parkinson was Floor Director, assisted as aids by Lieutenant Wm. H. Alexander, Sergeants W. O. Holmes and J. H. Powers, Privates J. B. Kelly, J. F. Alexander and J. Kelly. Company C numbers fifty-three men. The armory is in fine condition. The arms and equipments are in splendid order, and give evidence of the care and attention bestowed upon them.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.**—A very pleasant affair occurred at the regimental armory, Washington street, on Thursday evening, the 14th ult. A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled there between 8 and 9 o'clock, and soon after nine a presentation of two large and fine pictures for the company's room took place; also, Lieutenant E. H. Woods, in behalf of the members of Company E, presented Captain Hallgreen with a handsome pair of shoulder straps and a sash. The Captain although somewhat taken aback by this demonstration, managed to reply appropriately. Dancing until midnight, to the music of Gilmore's Band, closed this pleasant affair. We cannot forbear saying a few words about the drill of Company E on this occasion. About thirty-five men were in line. Their dress and equipments could hardly be made to look better. Every man appeared anxious to do his best, consequently the company made an appearance that we did not think them capable of doing, albeit the company is one of the best in the regiment. The few movements that Captain Hallgreen saw fit to command were executed remarkably well.

Instead of the field and staff giving a ball early in March, the entire regiment will do so. It will take place at Horticultural Hall, March 6th. The full regimental band (Gilmore's) will furnish the music. In years past the annual "Tigers" ball was considered one of the events of the season, and this occasion will, no doubt, not be an exception.

**SECOND LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.**—A section of this battery, under command of Lieutenant Bear, fired a salute at noon, February 23d, on the Common. At the parade of the Seventh Infantry, a few members of this battery in uniform, followed the regiment and behaved in a very ungentlemanly manner. While we do not wish to style their conduct rowdyish, it was not far from being so. Such actions are highly improper, and tend to bring the Militia into disrepute with the citizens of Boston. The city of Boston has recently gone to the expense of \$0,000 in building an armory for this battery, such as probably does not exist in the United States. It behooves Captain Baxter to weed the men out of his company who cannot behave themselves, that he may have a command fit to occupy such splendid quarters.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of \$100 cents each.]

**DANES-COOPER.**—On Thursday evening, February 14th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Mr. EDWARD D. DANES, of this city, to Miss **LORETTA FARR**, daughter of Commander George H. Cooper, U. S. N.

**WOODWARD-CHITTENDEN.**—On Thursday, February 14th, at Columbus, Ohio, by Rev. R. L. Chittenden, of Elyria, Ohio, assisted by Rev. J. A. L. Richards, of Trinity Church, Columbus, Lieutenant-Colonel **GEORGE A. WOODWARD**, Forty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., to **CHARLOTTE TRACY**, eldest daughter of A. Chittenden, Esq., of the former place.

**HULANIKI-FINNEY.**—At the residence of the bride's mother, Longwood, near Vicksburg, Miss., on February 4th, by Rev. Dr. Camp, Captain THADDEUS C. HULANIKI (late Second Illinois Light Artillery, U. S. Volunteers), to Miss **MARY E. FINNEY**. No cards.

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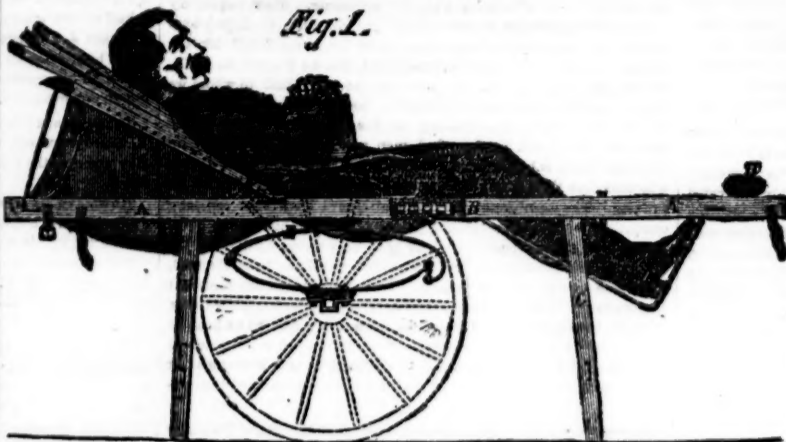
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As will be seen by examining Fig. 2, it can be put into a compact form for transportation when not in use.



Two longitudinal bars, with transverse connections, form the frame of the litter. These lengthwise bars have handles at each end to give facility for using the device as an ordinary stretcher. An axle can be added with wheels supporting springs, when the distance from the place of injury to the hospital is too great to be performed in the usual manner. The litter then becomes an ambulance.

The longitudinal bars, A, are hinged at B, at which point is a sliding bolt, which rigidly secures the two pieces in one. The legs, C, are also hinged to the bars, A, and secured in a vertical position by the semi-circular braces, D. At E is a sack to support the person, which is attached at one end to a sliding bar, by which it can be fixed in a level or concave form, as the patient may require. The arm-rests, F, are flexible and adjustable, and can be made to meet over the person at any convenient angle, for resting a wounded arm or arm. The head is supported on a flexible sack, which also can be adjusted and secured as required, the space, G, under the head forming a receptacle for articles necessary for the patient. At the foot is a cloth, H, rolled, which can be used to cover the person. The top of G is an expansion top similar to that of a chaise or buggy.

**SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., August 20, 1866.**  
GENERAL: The "Wheeled Litter" submitted by you fulfils, in a marked degree, the requirements of the service for such a conveyance.

For use in the field, its compactness, portability and convenience of arrangement, make it peculiarly valuable, without in any way detracting from its more general utility at military posts, schools of practice, large hospitals, etc.

Wherever, from the nature of occupation, there is unusual liability to accident, the "Tompkins' Litter" should be adopted as the readiest and most humane mode of transferring injured persons to their homes or to hospitals; and in all large towns and cities they should be supplied to the police stations for this purpose.

Very respectfully, yours,  
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

**SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1866.**

I concur entirely in the opinion of the Surgeon-General as regards the merits, uses, and advantages of the "Tompkins' Litter."

C. H. CRANE, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

**GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, August 22, 1866.**  
The invention of General C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., as described in the foregoing letter from the U. S. Surgeon-General, will, in the humble opinion of the undersigned, be found of inestimable value in relieving the sick and wounded; aiding in their recovery in many instances where, without the use of the "Litter," they might die; and I accordingly take pleasure in commending it to general attention.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

**SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, November 5, 1866.**

GENERAL: I believe that this litter will prove of great utility in removing patients from one ward to another at large permanent hospitals, in conveying them from wharves or railway stations to hospitals, and, in civil life, in providing an easy mode of transport for the sufferers from street accidents.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) GEORGE A. OTIS,

Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Major U. S. A., Curator Army Medical Museum;

Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A.

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 The British iron steamship CELLA, Captain  
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 Price of passage payable in Gold, or its equivalent  
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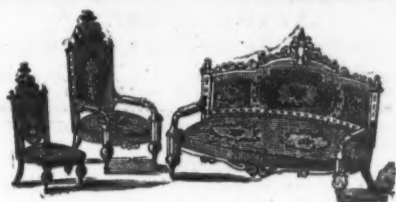
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**MUSCATEL**—A light colored, highly aromatic  
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This is one of the most valuable combinations of a  
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It was used very extensively in 1861, with such  
 general satisfaction that in offering it to the public  
 now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the  
 many certificates which we have received, testifying  
 in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we  
 can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves  
 to furnish an article PURE and UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from  
 weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect.  
 One little girl in particular, with pains in her head,  
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	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
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WINE BITTERS.....	1 25	12 00
CLARET.....	1 00	9 00
PORT.....	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA.....	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL.....	1 25	12 00
BRANDY.....	2 00	20 00

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FRENCH CHINA DINNER PLATE

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Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA PLATES—

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middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with  
corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS—

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corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS—44

pieces—\$7, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,  
middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with  
corner store.

FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND

SAUCERS—24 pieces—\$2, at WASHINGTON  
HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No con-  
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For Life Illustrated. 1867

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with or without Bayonet.

Cavalry Carbine, Barrel 20 in. Calibre 50-100.  
Sporting Rifle, Barrel 26, 28 or 30 in. Calibre, 44-100,  
very superior finish.

The Spencer Arms have been adopted by the United  
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Marine; by the State of Massachusetts, and by various  
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in every service. The United States Army alone have re-  
ceived over 110,000 of them.

The Sporting Rifle stands equally well with Sportmen.  
These Rifles can be obtained of most of the principal  
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Pamphlets giving further information will be sent by  
mail on application.

Armory, Tremont, cor. Camden Street, Boston.

## TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

## New York Life Insurance Company.

Office Nos. 112 &amp; 114 Broadway.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

AMOUNT OF ASSETS, January 1, 1866.....\$4,881,919 70  
AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING 1866.....\$2,786,062 43  
AMOUNT OF INTEREST RECEIVED AND ACCRUED, INCLUDING  
PREMIUMS ON GOLD, etc.....332,742 04

3,086,804 47  
\$7,970,724 17

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death.....\$480,197 33  
Paid on account of deposit for minors.....71 44  
Paid for redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and surrendered and canceled  
Policies.....327,838 42  
Paid Salaries, Printing and Office Expenses.....91,378 95  
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses.....280,796 95  
Paid for Advertising and Medical Examinations.....38,614 62  
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps, and Law Expenses.....24,007 81

1,942,907 52  
\$6,727,816 65

## ASSETS.

Cash in hand, in bank, and deposited in Union Trust Company.....\$592,154 79  
Invested in United States Stocks (Market value, \$2,523,753 25), cost.....2,399,591 54  
Invested in New York City Bank Stocks (Market value, \$57,518), cost.....52,561 50  
Invested in New York State Stocks (Market value, \$325,699), cost.....791,496 54  
Invested in other Stock (Market value, \$30,000), cost.....21,667 50  
Loans on demand, secured by U. S. and other stocks (Market value, \$381,526).....344,600 00  
Real estate (Market value, \$225,000).....115,808 87  
Bonds and Mortgages.....402,450 00  
Premium Notes on existing Policies, bearing interest.....1,384,821 40  
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867.....336,438 89  
Accrued Interest (not due) to Jan. 1, 1867.....54,246 25  
Accrued Rents (not due) to Jan. 1, 1867.....2,474 32  
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents and in course of transmission.....280,745 35

\$6,727,816 65

The Trustees have declared a Return Premium as follows: A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT.  
upon all participating premiums on existing Policies, which were issued 12 months prior to January 1, 1867,  
and the Redemption of the Dividends declared in 1865.

Certificates will be redeemed in Cash on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the  
Home Office. Policies subject to Notes will be credited with the Redemption on the settlement of next pre-  
mium.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the Year, 7,296 New Policies were issued, insuring \$22,734,308.

## BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1867.

Assets as above, at cost (Market value, \$7,009,092 25).....\$6,727,816 65  
Reserved for Losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867.....\$64,291 45  
Reserved for Reported Losses, awaiting proof, etc.....40,000 00  
Reserved for Special Deposit for minor children.....214 32  
Amount reserved for re-insurance on all existing Policies (valuations at 4 per  
cent. interest, net premium).....\$970,867 99  
Return Premium, declared prior to 1864, payable on demand.....93,394 96  
Return Premium, 1865 (now to be paid).....331,443 56  
Return Premium, 1866 (present value).....429,617 86  
Return Premium, 1867 (present value).....507,392 00  
Special Reserve (not divided).....191,194 51

\$6,727,816 65

## TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN.....President of the New York Life Insurance Company.  
JOHN M. NIXON.....(Doremus & Nixon, Dry Goods), No. 45 Warren street.  
DAVID DOWS.....(David Dow & Co., Flour Merchants), No. 20 South street.  
ISAAC O. KENDALL.....Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine streets.  
DANIEL S. MILLER.....(Late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers).  
WM. C. DUSENBERRY.....(Real Estate Broker).  
HENRY K. BOGERT.....(Bogert & Kneeland), No. 49 William street.  
JOHN L. ROGERS.....(Late Wyeth, Rogers & Co., Importers), No. 54 William street.  
JOHN MAIRS.....(Merchant), No. 20 South street.  
DUDLEY B. FULLER.....(Fuller, Lord & Co.), No. 139 Greenwich street.  
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.....President of the Metropolitan Bank.  
WM. H. APPLETON.....(Appleton & Co., Publishers), Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.  
ROBERT B. COLLINS.....(Collins & Brothers, Stationers), No. 84 Leonard street.  
WILLIAM A. BARTON.....(Wm. Barton & Son), No. 62 Wall street.  
WILLIAM A. BOOTH.....(Booth & Edgar), No. 95 Front street.  
SANFORD COBB.....President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall street.  
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.....Banker (Van Schaick, Massett & Co.), No. 19 William street.  
HENRY BOWERS.....(Bowers, Beckman & Bradford, Jr., Dry Goods), No. 59 Leonard street.  
CHARLES L. ANTHONY.....(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods), No. 66 Leonard street.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.  
ISAAC O. KENDALL, Vice-President.  
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.  
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., Medical  
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Examiners.  
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Asst Med. Examiner.

## NEW REGULATION NAVY CAP.



Above we present an exact drawing, one-fourth size, of the NEW REGULATION CAP. Those officers  
requiring the New Cap will see by the following letters that in ordering from us they can depend upon receiv-  
ing an article made exactly according to orders.

"NAVY DEPARTMENT" WASHINGTON, 26th October, 1866.

"Messrs. BENT & BUSH:—The sample Cap ordered of you has received the approval of the Department, and  
has been used as a model for the drawings to accompany the new uniform regulations. Embroidering the  
device directly upon the Cap gives it a much neater appearance than when worked upon a separate piece of  
cloth and sewed on.

(Signed)

WM. FAXON, Assistant Secretary.

"NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., 7th November, 1866.

"Messrs. BENT & BUSH—Gents:—Your cap is just received and is all that can be desired. It is very  
much liked by all the officers.

(Signed)

DAVID D. PORTER, Vice-Admiral.

We think we hazard nothing in saying that our NAVY CAPS AND CHAPEAUX are the BEST MADE  
IN AMERICA, and no pains shall be wanting on our part to maintain our present reputation as manu-  
facturers.

BENT &amp; BUSH,

Cor. Court and Washington Streets, BOSTON, MASS.

\$1.50.—GREATEST INVEN-

TION YET.—Patent metallic  
pocket timekeeper; no winding up or running down.  
Suitable for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Sent free by addressing, with price, "NOROBROS  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY," care National In-  
ventors' Exchange, 208 Broadway, New York.  
Rights for sale.

HEADQUARTERS 37th REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,  
ARMORY, Broadway and 35th street,  
New York, Feb. 13, 1867.

The Interest on the Bonds of this Regiment will be  
paid at the Armory on the evening of Thursday,  
March 7th, at 8 o'clock.

GEO. G. NOLTON,  
Treasurer.

## HAY &amp; BOLLES,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

78 Broadway, 7 New Street,

Members of the New York Stock Exchange and Gold  
Board, buy and sell on commission, Gold and all  
classes of Government Securities. Also, Stocks and  
Bonds of every description.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of  
Express and Telegraph Stocks.

Advances made on Governments. Dividends and  
Coupons collected. Interest allowed on deposits.

ANNIVERSARY PROMENADE  
CONCERT

E COMPANY, 47TH REGIMENT,  
Will be held on Wednesday evening, March 27th, at  
the Regimental Armory, corner Fourth and North  
Fourth streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

Tickets, \$1—admitting gentleman and lady. Can  
be obtained of members of the Company, or at the  
armory on the evening of the concert.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

WARD &amp; CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 54 Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals  
in Gold and Currency on favorable terms.

Purchase and sell Stocks, Bonds, Government Sec-  
urities, Gold and Sterling Exchange.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange and Gold  
Board.

Draw Sterling Bills at 3 or 60 days' sight on the  
Union Bank of London.

Collections made on the Canadas, Great Britain,  
Cuba, and all parts of the United States.



POLLARD &amp; LEIGHTON,

No. 6 COURT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Importers and Dealers in  
ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,

Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaullets, Shoulder Straps, Re-  
broideres, Chapeaux, Hats, Caps, Buttons,  
Laces, and Stars.

EAGLEWOOD MILITARY  
ACADEMY,

Perth Amboy, N. J.

F. N. KNAPP, A. M., Principal.

Colonel J. D. SLOCUM, Military Superintendent.

Thorough Mental and Physical training obtained.

Special facilities for the preparation of Boys at

West Point and the Naval Academy.

Send for Catalogue or Circular.

BAKER &amp; McKENNEY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILITARY GOODS.

CAPS AND EQUIPMENTS of the National Guard

Regiments of the various States constantly on hand

and made to order.

141 GRAND STREET,

East of Broadway, New York.

MERCANTILE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 35 Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867.....\$1,200,000

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

During the past year this Company has paid in

Policy-holders, IN CASH, a rebate on premiums

in lieu of scrip, equivalent in value to an average

scrip dividend of TWENTY PER CENT.

Instead of issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based

on the principle that all classes of risks are equally

profitable, this Company makes such cash rebates

or discount from the current rates, when premiums

are paid, as the general experience of underwriters

will warrant, and the net profits remaining at the

close of the year will be divided to the Stockholders.

This Company continues to make Insurance on Ma-  
rine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks,  
on the most favorable terms, including Risk on Mer-  
chandise of all kinds, Hulls and Freight.Policies issued, making loss payable in Gold or Cu-  
rrency, at the Office in New York, or in Sterling, at  
the Office of RATHBONE BROS. & Co., in Liverpool.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President.

CHAR. NEWCOMB, Vice-President.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.